

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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PLUTOCRATIC CHEEK.

MULTITUDE IS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

A Plutocratic Paper Tells How It Will Be Done—How the Poor Devils Are to Be Side-Tracked.

There is something refreshing about the manner in which the Globe-Democrat disposes of the silver question. In discussing the probability of a silver issue in 1896, it says:

"Both republican and democratic free coiners will make their threatened demonstration in the national conventions. There is no room for doubt on this point. In both conventions they will be beaten. This point also can safely be considered settled. From this time onward to the conventions the republicans will have no trouble with the question, for when the league at Cleveland muzzled the delegates from the mining States all chance for a disturbance in the republican ranks on the question this year ended. In the convention the crushing process will be substituted for the muzzling, and the silver 'incident,' in its present stage, so far as it concerns the republican party, will be closed."

Halloo, Carter! Ahoy, Dubois! Hist, Teller! how do you like that? You see now how it is going to be done. You were 'muzzled' at the meeting of the National League, but you are going to be 'crushed' in the convention. Then what are you going to do? Sneak back into line and vote for the crushers? That is what you have always done.

Where is your manhood? Where is your backbone? Where is your patriotism? Will you be slaves or will you be men and patriots? But how about the democrats? Listen, here is what the same paper says about them:

"The democracy, though, will not get off so easily. Taking all the states together the silverite democrats outnumber the other sort of democrats, but the other sort have the brains, the discipline and the courage. These qualities beat mere numbers in politics, war, and wherever else they come in conflict. In all the western and southern states which hold conventions to nominate state officers there will be a fight between the two democratic elements, and some of the states which have no officers to nominate may get up conventions to fight on silver and nothing else. These wrangles and this great expenditure of energy will hurt the democracy for the time, and perhaps for the whole campaign, but it will have no effect on the national convention. In the convention the silverite democrats will easily be beaten as they were in 1888 and 1892; a straddling platform will be framed and a man will be put up for President who will, if elected, veto every silver bill that gets within his reach."

We will bet a four dollar dog that is just the way it will be done. That is the way it always has been done. The west and south have never counted for anything in a national convention. These sections have always allowed the east to dictate both the platforms and the candidates. And they will do it again. Now let us read what value the G-D puts on your manhood. It says:

"But what will the free silver republicans and democrats do when their parties turn them down in the conventions? They will do as they did in the previous Presidential years. Some will sulk and others will bluster, but all, or nearly all, will vote the ticket. A free silver democrat can gain nothing by voting for an anti-silver republican; a 16 to 1 republican will not help his cause by seering out from the republican Scylla and getting swallowed up in the democratic Charybdis. There will be a free silver party, of course—that is, there will be if that Sibley-Stewart-Jones coterie of cranks hangs together until next year, and there will be a Populist party, but these cabals will have no more effect on politics in the conditions which will prevail next year than will the prohibitionists, the woman suffragists, or the single taxers. In order to make his vote count and to keep up a living connection with things the republican and the democrat will have to go with one or the other of two parties which will stand on the same side of the vital question of the day, and he will be exceedingly likely to stick to his own."

There you have it, the program to be pursued in 1896. The free silver republicans are to be "crushed" in the republican convention, and the free silver democrats are to be outwitted in the democratic convention. "This point," says the G-D "can safely be considered settled." Not that the silver democrats are not in a majority but "the other sort have the brains, the discipline and the courage." That's pretty hard to take but it is deserved. The silver democrats are considered by this plutocratic paper, that has never lost an opportunity to praise Cleveland and Carlisle, as ignorant, a disorganized mob, and cowards. That's right, rub it in. And these ignorant, silly, cowardly democrats and republicans, when they get whipped by a minority in the convention, will have to go right on and vote the ticket like little men. Of course they will. They always have done it. They voted for Grover, and would do it again if he was the nominee. Have to do it, you know, when the bosses say so. Have to lick the hand that strikes them. Have to get down and crawl on their bellies before the machine. They know it is controlled by Wall street, but they must stick to the grand old p-a-r-t-y-e. Of course. They would not be party slaves if they did not. They want to be slaves. They want to vote for what they condemn. They want to continue to help Wall street ruin the republic. If not, why do they vote that way? They ought to kill a fish worm and get its

backbone. That is all they need. They are well meaning fellows, but they haven't got the backbone to vote for what they want unless it is in the party that owns them.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Globe-Democrat, which is plutocratic, if anything, in commenting on "The Orator in Politics," makes this significant remark: "John Sherman's financial speeches are of the same general character as those which Carlisle made in Kentucky." It might have said with equal propriety that the Democratic platform adopted by the Democrats in Kentucky is of the same general character as one which John Sherman would have constructed. The two old parties are camping on the same ground, and their leaders are controlled by the same power.

There is no longer any doubt but that the ultra-radical men in the Democratic party are the advocates of a gold standard. They have declared time and again that if the free-silver Democrats succeed in controlling the National Convention that "There will be a split in the party." There can be but one interpretation to this declaration. It means that if the gold standard advocates are outnumbered and outgeneraled in the National Convention that they will bolt. It cannot mean anything else. This declaration ought to set the pace for the masses who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. They should lose no time in declaring that if they could not vote their sentiments in the Democratic party, they would leave it and find a party in which they could do so.

The fate of the free-silver Democrats in Kentucky will be the fate of the free-silver Democrats in the whole country after the holding of the National Democratic Convention. While we recognize the fact that there are many honest and sincere men in the Democratic party that are making an earnest effort in behalf of free silver, so far as most of the leaders are concerned, they are simply free-silver men because they know that it is popular to be so, and they could not be elected in any other way. But there is no possible show for them to control the National Convention or to secure the adoption of a free-silver plank or the nomination of a free-silver candidate. The Democrat who has made up his mind to vote for free silver in 1896 will be compelled to do so outside of either one of the two old political parties.

It requires no keen observer to see that the corruption which prevails in our public affairs, and the false system upon which we have permitted to be fastened upon us, are having a demoralizing influence upon the lives of the people and undermining the fabric of our social system. The case of Mrs. Scott, who for several years was the leader of a band of horse thieves in the Indian Territory and New Mexico, is only one of many of the same nature. After her capture, she said: "Of course, it is wrong, theoretically, to steal horses. I knew that as well as any one; but we only took from those who didn't need them as badly as we did, and mostly from those who we knew had been dishonest to somebody else, and I didn't consider it nearly so bad as hundreds of things that lawyers and business men do right straight along and nobody ever says a word about. Besides, I could make more money for my children than I could in any other way that I had ever tried, and I had become so discouraged with the other ways that when I found one by which I could make a comfortable living for them I was so relieved that I really didn't care whether it was right or not." There is enough in that confession for moralists to think and write about for years. More than one-half the women who have become prostitutes can say the same thing. It is safe to say that more than one-half of the crimes committed in the country are the direct result of enforced idleness and poverty, and of examples set in public life.

The Georgia fruit growers have had a meeting and instituted a movement by which they can get their products into market without paying the railroad companies from one-half to three-fourths of the proceeds thereof. The merchants of Little Rock, Arkansas, recently held a meeting to protest against freight discriminations and high rates. Thus, the leaven is working, and when people begin to feel their burdens they naturally look about them for the purpose of trying to get rid of them. This leads to investigation, and Government ownership will be found to be the only solution to the problem. Few people who have investigated the subject of Government ownership of railroads that do not become enthusiastic advocates of it. It is not, as many seem to believe, an experiment. It has been successfully adopted and demonstrated by fifty-four Governments in the world. There are at present only eighteen Governments that do not own their railroads, either wholly or in part. In Germany the Government owns the railroads, charges less for services than our corporations, and clears \$4,500 per mile each year. The Government roads in Austria-Hungary charge less for services and clear \$3,292 per mile. In Germany the average passenger fare is one-half less than in the United States. You can ride 100 miles for \$2. In India you can ride 100 miles for 50 cents, or one-half cent per mile.

Are you doing anything to organize the Industrial Legion? If not, it is time you were at work. Address Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha, Nebraska, for instructions.



THE BANKER'S IDEA OF A "SOUND" SILVER DOLLAR.

HISTORY REPEATED.

DRED SCOTT AND INCOME TAX CASES ARE ANALOGOUS.

The Decision in the "former Case De-lighted the Holders of the Black Slaves—The White Slaves Now the Victims.

The decision of the United States Supreme court, in the Dred Scott case in 1857, elated the slave holders of the south no less than the recent decision of the Supreme court on the income tax, elate the plutocratic bondholders of the east and the north.

The decision in the Dred Scott case followed a great national political victory by the democratic party—a party which had been the friend and advocate of the doctrine of slavery.

The income tax decision follows the political victory of the republican party—a party which has been the friend and advocate of plutocracy and class legislation.

The advocates of slavery regarded the decision of this high court as a final settlement of a question which had two sides to it.

But the decision did not settle the question. It aroused indignation and cemented opposition. The people distrust the patriotism and honesty of the members of the court—a four years' war destroyed slavery and amended the constitution.

The millionaires and bondholders of the north and east may regard the income tax decision as a final settlement of the question of the protected classes against the unprotected masses. But it has not settled it and will not settle it.

The doctrine that those who have money derived from the renting of real estate, or from the leasing or using of tangible personal property, or who own invested personal property, have tax privileges that cannot be accorded to those who have money derived from the labor of their hands, the sweat of their brow or the exercise of their skill, is a doctrine that cannot stand in America.

Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion put the case mildly when he said "are those in whose behalf arguments are made that rest upon favoritism by the law making power aware that they are provoking a contest which, in some countries, has swept away in a tempest of frenzy and passion, existing social organizations, and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order?"

Thomas Jefferson understood and feared the power of a corrupt judiciary when he wrote Mr. Coray as follows:

"At the establishment of our constitution the judicial bodies were supposed to be the most helpless and harmless members of the government. Experience, however, soon showed in what way they were to become the most dangerous—that the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a freedom and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, pass silent and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions, nevertheless, become law by precedent, sapping little by little the foundations of the constitution and working its change by construction before any one has perceived that that invisible worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance."

Has not subsequent history conferred upon the utterance of Jefferson the dignity of prophecy?

The Dred Scott decision seemed "to concern individual suitors only," but being contrary to the public sentiment existing at the time of its rendering it took on national and sectional importance and resulted in installing the "third," or minority, political party into power and control of the government.

The income tax decision sets at naught all precedents of law; denounces the legislative branch of the government as a set of demagogues and nincompoops; violates public sentiment and attempts to establish a monied autocracy.

The further fact of the equal division of the bench upon this question when it was first argued, and the subsequent change of opinion by Justice Shiras, by which the majority of one was obtained

against the law, will not impede the possibility of history repeating itself.—People's Party Paper.

MORGAN ON SILVER.

The Free Silver Fly Invited Into the Gold Standard Spider's Parlor.

At the session of the silver convention in Memphis, a letter from Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, was presented, but was not read, on account of the press business before the convention. In it the senator said: "This convention at Memphis is the natural, if not necessary, result of the popular meeting held there under the patronage and approval of our Democratic administration, and it will be a protest against the platform adopted under such auspices in hostility to the established creed of the Democratic party."

"They have appealed against the judgment of the party no often pronounced in support of the equal rights of gold and silver at the mints, and they demand that this appeal shall be heard and decided outside the councils of the Democratic party by a general muster of all the enemies of silver money to be found in every political organization. We invite all the friends of money that was 'sound' until silver was struck below the fifth rib by its jealous brother, and, having survived the assassin, is still 'sound,' to come into the Democratic camp, and to aid us in healing the wounds of this faithful servant of the people and the government. Under the Bland act and the Sherman act we paid all the bonds in reach of the government, and now we are issuing bonds at the rate of \$4,200,000,000 a year, and are sending our assistant secretary to London to sign them and deliver them to the Rothschilds."

"Under the Bland-Allison act we had a surplus of \$100,000,000 at the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term, and now we have a deficit of \$100,000,000 in the midst of Mr. Cleveland's second term. "The people are growing weary of this grind, and they feel it, and in all their interests they have already learned by experience the true situation, and they will not unlearn these sad lessons in any new school that is set up to conduct this campaign of education."

"Our duty as Democrats is a possible one, and is to follow the old leaders and look more closely to our political leaders."

"It was not read on account of the press of business." That's what the papers stated. The real reason is because it too plainly disclosed the objects of the meeting, so far as the politicians were concerned. We have no doubt but that many Democrats who attended the Memphis silver convention were honest and sincere in their motives. There is no doubt in our minds but that the Populists who attended that convention were also honest in their intentions. They, as well as others, were invited there, believing that it was to be a nonpartisan affair, and that its real object was to make an honest effort to have free coinage of silver restored to the people. If the above letter leaves any doubt that this and all kindred conventions are frantic efforts to prevent the disintegration of the Democratic party in the South and West, the following expressions from two of the most prominent Democrats, who were present, are certainly sufficient to remove that doubt. It is true that in opening the convention, Senator Harris said: "It was strictly a nonpartisan organization, composed of Democrats, Republicans and Populists. Its doors were open to every American citizen, who honestly believed in the propriety, the advisability and the necessity of the rehabilitation of silver."

Before the convention adjourned Senators Harris, Turpie and Jones were appointed a committee to select a national committee, consisting of one man from each State to work to advance the cause of silver.

This committee met, and Senator Harris said:

"The league will be purely a Democratic organization formed for the purpose of securing a perfect organization of the silver Democrats in the country for the purpose of controlling the utterances of the next national Democratic convention upon the financial question. I have no doubt that the great majority of the people are in favor of

free coinage, but unless they organize it will be impossible for them to make the next platform."

"You clearly understand," put in Senator Jones, "that this movement is strictly within the lines of the Democratic party, and we want the country to understand that. The organization of silver advocates in an independent body without partisan character cannot have the effect of giving or gaining strength to silver Democrats in a way that will enable them to control the sending of their delegates to the various conventions. An organization within the lines of the Democratic party, like the proposed, is absolutely essential to the success of the issue in our next national convention."

A Texas paper, commenting on this action, says:

"Senator Harris also emphasized the fact that the National Bimetallic League is to be a Democratic organization."

"And a Democratic organization it is, from each State on the executive committee, with authority to call a convention for permanent organization, which will be held in Chicago sometime in July. The question is, what were the Republicans and Populists invited to Memphis for? And will any of them be big enough fools to attend the second meeting at Chicago?"

We have no criticisms for the Populists who attended that convention. We believe that they did it in perfectly good faith, and with the best of objects. But the question might be asked, what did we gain? If the masses controlled the conventions, something might be gained, for they are honest; but every time we meet with the Democratic politicians our reputation will be smirched, even if our objects are good. We all know the story of old Tray. A man who knows the baneful results of a gold standard, and knows the record of the Democratic and Republican parties on that question, and who has not the moral courage and sterling honesty to get out of the old rotten hulk that foisted it on the country, will not do to trust, no matter how many resolutions he passes or silver conventions he favors. These silver conventions are being held for the purpose of deceiving the masses into the belief that the Democratic party will restore free silver coinage, and to prevent the voters from leaving the party to the end that a few men can be elected to office and enjoy the privileges of no work and a big fat salary. There is just one free silver party in the country, and when a man is really sincere in his advocacy of free silver, he will most certainly vote with that party in preference to either of the two gold bug parties.

In speaking of the corruption which has grown up among us, Governor Altgeld recently said:

"Just as what a brood of evils have sprung from the power of capitalism since 1870. 1. The striking down of over one-third of the money of the world, thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing the industry. 2. The growing of that corrupt use of wealth which is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating judges who do its bidding. 3. Exemption of the rich from taxation. 4. The substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution and laws. 5. The striking down of trial by jury. Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years and never were there so many influences at work strangling republican institutions."

It will require something more than a single plank, or even currency reform, to reach the great evils that threaten our liberties.

Brooks and the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. William M. Brundage, of Albany, speaking before the American Unitarian Association in Boston on Tuesday evening, said: "Five years ago Bishop Brooks, then Dr. Brooks, when I called upon him to ask him about fellowship in the Episcopal Church, for I was uneasy and restless, told me that he would not advise any young man in search of freedom to go into the Episcopal Church. Just four weeks before Bishop Brooks died he told a personal friend of mine that he would not advise him to go into the Episcopal Church in search of freedom."

OUR CIVILIZATION.

BAPTIST BOYS PREPARING FOR WAR.

Has the Spirit of Christ Departed from the Churches Forever—Church, Press and Money Power Against All of Us.

The (N. Y.) Baptist Examiner says: "The four regiments of the Baptist Boys' Brigade of this city have sent a friendly challenge to the three regiments across the East river to engage in a public competitive drill, and the affair will come off at the Central Avenue rink. All the regiments are now diligently preparing for the contest, which will consist of a competition in military drill and the manual of arms between a selected company from each city. The four regiments from this city will form on Broadway at the City Hall Park early in the afternoon, and march, fully armed and equipped across the bridge to the rink, where it is expected that no fewer than 3,000 young Baptist boys will be assembled to greet them. It is anticipated that there will be at least 7,000 admiring friends and onlookers present, and the contest is looked forward to with lively interest. The proceeds obtained from the sale of tickets will be devoted to the purchase of a summer camp for the brigade at some spot on the seashore. The experiment of a camp last summer was so successful that it is desired to make at a permanent arrangement."

Suppose Jesus Christ had been extended an invitation to view the drill of young Baptist "man killers" growing up under the tender guidance of the tender, human and Christ-like "steepers" for the church. Ah!

Talk about a civilization that teaches boys to murder!

War is murder, pure and simple, and in the bright lexicon of our beloved Christ there is no such word as war.

"Love one another."

"Do good unto them which evilly and despitefully use you," etc.

As the editor of this paper, Senator Don Korker, feels he is not doing his duty if he does not say that it is no crime in our estimation to teach boys to fight England—but are these Baptist boys being educated in the manual of arms for that purpose?

We fancy not.

They are being educated to shoot down men who go on a strike in the United States and the Baptist church to-day, as a whole, is the loyal friend of plutocracy.

Wendell Phillips, in his great Boston speech in 1859 said: "The pulpit, the press, and the money power are all against me in my fight against black slavery."

Phillips told the truth.

The same conditions exist to-day.

And the man who raises his voice in this age against white slavery is at once branded an anarchist, a crank, and a bad man generally.—Dezzer Road.

RETROACTIVE POLICY

The Administration Cannot Stem the Tide of Adversity.

How to meet the government expenses and maintain gold standard and untaxed millionaires is a perplexing problem to the present administration. Each month the government deficiency is growing larger. The revenue tariff bill was so changed as to make it a mild protective tariff measure, as the fact of prospective deficiency stared the democratic tariff-for-revenue reformers in the face. All promised reforms have been scratched off and everything has been swerved to the demand for revenue, and still deficiency grows.

Despite this growing deficiency, gold standard must be maintained and the taxation of the wealthy classes lightened as far as it is safe to do so and not suffer utter bankruptcy. The wise democratic reformers have been investigating the condition and worrying their brains to evolve some way to meet increasing debt and let the stealing go on. At last the scheme comes to light, and it is as follows:

Back in Jackson's time when honesty was the policy, the government revenues far exceeded the expenses. At that time a public office was a public trust in fact, and no one robbed the government. As a result of honest and economic government under Jackson, there accumulated several million dollars in the federal treasury. This money not being needed, Gen. Jackson suggested that it be returned to the people. This was done, and twenty-five states received from the general government \$28,000,000. The proposition of the goldbug democrats is to have the states return this sum now to the government.

What a grand idea this is! Force the states to tax their people to pay back this money! Don't coin money as the constitution provides, but tax the people! What a handy thing tax is! Tax, tax, tax, nothing but tax! We are also told that there is an abundance of money, and the only real honest and sound money the country ever had, yet the government must pursue the retroactive policy to procure money to defray current expenses. This all goes to show that the revolution is coming. It is only a matter of time until the people will be forced to rise up in their might and choke this money oligarchy that is throttling the government and robbing the people. It must come, and the sooner it comes the sooner will just conditions be reached.—Southern Mercury.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Death of Santocildes gives the Revolution new impetus.

The London Times Havana correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Since the news of the death of General Santocildes on July 17 the authorities have had no news of Captain Martinez de Campos, despite repeated inquiries to Santiago de Cuba and other points. The government fears that there is a general rising in the province of Matanzas, which has been in a restless condition."

"The defeat of the Spanish troops, when General Santocildes was killed, has given an impetus to the revolution, especially in the province of Santiago de Cuba, where the iron miners have joined the rebels."

"I have seen a letter from General Maximo Gomez explaining his reasons for the proclamation forbidding work on the plantations for the supply of provisions to the town. He says that while Spain obtains sufficient revenue from Cuba to pay her soldiers, officials will continue to rule. When the revenue ceases they will retire. This practically means that the insurgents are prepared to ruin the whole country in order to force Spain's hand."

"The owner of a large plantation near Puerto Principe, employing 900 men, applied for troops for protection. The officer in command advised him to comply with the insurgents' order, whereupon he stopped all work."

The situation in Cuba is causing a sensation in Madrid. The newspapers are blaming Captain-General Campos for advocating sending Generals Weyler and Polauieja, famous for their severity during past Cuban insurrections, to assist in the work of suppressing the present rebellion.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Captain-General de Campos, after his recent engagement with the insurgents, entered the town of Bayamo on foot.

According to the same advice the insurgents intend to occupy Bayamo, which is sixty miles northwest of Santiago, near the Cauto river, and has a population of about 7,000 persons.

The insurgent chief Coulet has been killed in battle.

DEFEAT OF CAMPOS CONFIRMED.

Great Excitement in Havana. Government Suppressing News.

A private letter received in Key West Wednesday night, per steamer Mascotte, from Havana, confirms the report of Martinez Campos' defeat at the battle of Valenzuela. Of the 1800 Spanish troops that went into battle only 300 escaped to Bayamo, where they are surrounded by 6000 Cubans, under Maceo, Maso, Quintana, Bandoera and Coulet. The insurgents at this battle were 280 killed and wounded. Martinez Campos is now at Bayamo seriously wounded, and surrounded by insurgents. Troops are being sent from all parts of the island to relieve Martinez Campos.

After the fall of Santocildes, Martinez Campos took command and ordered all horses and mules belonging to the officers killed to be barricaded themselves with and resist the terrible charges of the Cuban cavalry.

Three steamers with troops have left Santiago de Cuba for Manizillo to reinforce Campos and bring him out.

The greatest excitement exists in Santiago.

General LaChambro has been sent to Spain.

Maximo Gomez, on hearing of the battle, immediately left to join Maceo. The greatest excitement exists in Havana. The people are terrorized. The government is trying to suppress all the details of this great battle, but it is known all through the islands. The death of Amador Guerra is not officially confirmed.

SINKING OF THE MARIA P.

Officers Slept While Their Precious Freight Was Borne on to Death.

Additional details of the collision between the Italian steamships Ortigia and Maria P. and the sinking of the latter in the Gulf of Genoa include the testimony of lookouts on both vessels that they sighted each other too late to avert the collision. Each also charges that the captain and mate of the other vessel were asleep in their bunks when they should have been on deck.

Captain Ferrari, who commanded the sunken ship, Maria P., has made a statement in which he says he was asleep in his berth when the collision occurred. He was awakened by the cries of distress and rushed on deck. When he reached the deck he found that the engines of the Ortigia had been reversed and the Maria P. was sinking. He threw himself into the sea and kept himself afloat until picked up. Inquiry into the disaster has opened at Spezia.

The Jackson Hole Affair.

On July 13th thirty men left Jackson hole to arrest all Indians breaking the game laws of Wyoming. In Hoback canon they surprised a camp of seventeen Indians and took them all prisoners and started with them for Jacksons hole. In the canon they tried to escape and all the Indians were killed except one papoose, who was brought into the hole. There were 133 fresh elk skins in this camp.

John N. Carnes, squawman and the oldest settler in Jackson's hole, has gone over into Idaho, and says that every settler in Jackson's hole will be butchered. There were 300 Bannock warriors on Hoback river when Carnes was there, and he says all squaws have been sent away, and the bucks are daily joining the main band.

Jackson's hole settlers are now entrenched and awaiting the attack. Unless the cavalry get there quick, every settler between Jackson's hole and this railway station is in danger of massacre.

"Too Feeble To Be Cured"
of RHEUMATISM or DYSPESIA?
Nonsense! That's a doctor's excuse.

Justice Lowe, of Ridgeway, Mich., was a Rheumatic sufferer over 23 years old—"too old to expect a cure," so they said. He took

DR. C.C. Roca's
Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

and is on his feet again, going about the country well and sound.

Remarkable case, you say. All cases where this remedy is used are remarkable. It's a remarkable medicine.

It cleanses the blood of acid makes a torpid liver active. Testimonials below:

Has tried Dr. C.C. Roca's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Cure in my family, and find it an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, Constipation, Indigestion and dyspepsia.

DR. J. C. BODIFORD,
De Funiak Springs, Fla.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

CULLEY & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
The Advocate Publishing Co., Publishers.
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.
COLUMBIANA, AUG. 1, 1895.

If anybody thinks there will be any division in the ranks of the Populists in this State at the next campaign, they will find themselves badly mistaken.

When men like Troy, McClellan and Talley leave the Democratic party and cast their lot with the Peoples party, it is time for all honestmen to stop and consider what it means.

The suggestion of Col. Troy to call a conference at Montgomery or Birmingham of all in favor of the free coinage of silver and honest elections is favorably considered and no doubt the conference will be called.

Among the latest accessions to the Peoples party in this State may be mentioned Col. D. S. Troy, of Montgomery, Col. R. A. McClellan of Limestone and Judge Talley, of Jackson, all prominent and influential in their respective sections and in the State.

Editor Williams, of Talladega Mountain Home, gave his country correspondence (about twenty in number) a picnic the other day. Rev. Sam Jones can instruct some people how to "get there" but when it comes to running a county paper, few men of this age can "get there" ahead of John C. Williams.

The Mountain Home corps of correspondents, while at the picnic the other day had their photos taken, and in a short time you may expect to see their pictures published in the paper. A good idea, Bro. Williams, any number of young men in the county will subscribe for the Home just to get Comanche picture.

The gold bugs, democrats and republicans, are getting things pretty badly mixed. The Age Herald, the leading gold bug daily in the state has been bought by Mr. T. H. Aldrich, a prominent republican, who announces that the paper will continue to be run as a "sound money democratic paper" of course. A John Sherman republican will make a good editor for a Grover Cleveland gold bug paper. The State and News are having some fun over the new combination.

While in attendance at the committee meeting at Birmingham last week the writer heard several prominent leaders in the populist party express a preference for Hon. A. P. Longshore as our standard bearer for Governor in the next campaign. Certainly no man in the state is more deserving or more competent to fill the high office of Governor, than is our distinguished countryman, and should he be selected as the standard bearer we can safely promise that he will carry the banner into every county in this state and to victory in August. He is the equal of any the gold bugs can put on the stump, and possesses all the qualifications necessary in a chief executive.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Special Session Considered
MATTER OF "FUSION"
Colonel Troy's Fine Speech.
Colonel McClellan a Pop.
Aldrich Speaks a Word.
PARTY STOCK RUNS HIGH.

In pursuance of the call issued by its Chairman, Hon. S. M. Adams, and published in THE TRIBUNE, the most of the Executive Committee of the Peoples Party of Alabama came to this city on Tuesday and Wednesday last to attend a special meeting.

It was well understood that Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Republican, and A. T. Goodwyn, and P. G. Bowman, Populists, had canvassed in widely separated sections of the State to procure a petition to the Chairman resulting in this special meeting. The solicitude on the subject among the promoters was to effect a fusion, or amalgamation of the two parties, the Peoples Party and the Republican organization, and the method proposed was to divide six offices of the State ticket, for 1896, from Governor down, equally between them.

Tuesday night there was an informal meeting in one of the rooms of Gelder's (Opera House) Hotel, where it was proposed to get the opinions of various persons, upon the proper step to be taken next day. Mr. J. W. DuBose, of THE TRIBUNE, spoke first, advising a conciliatory course toward all persons of all parties, favorably disposed toward the fundamental issues of reform presented by the Peoples Party but opposed to any concession of right on that party to put its own candidates in the field. The speaker further urged an early organization of the party for campaign work. Hon. S. M. Adams spoke next, liberal sentiments toward opponents, but declined to concede any principle for the sake of a certain candidate, let him be who he might. Prof. H. P. Burruss declared he would not support a gold bug, even if the party should so far forget itself as to nominate such a candidate.

Committeeman Spears offered a resolution favoring the Omaha platform and the "middle of the road" policy. Hon. Frank Balfanz was for fusion on the Aldrich-Goodwyn plan. Hon. R. F. Kolb, Col. R. A. McClellan, Hon. W. S. Forman, Committeeman Oliver and others prolonged the conversational debate until midnight.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
The delegates were in fine spirits and exhibited intense interest when the Chairman called the meeting to order in the lobby of O'Brien's Opera House, generously loaned. A large number of Populists from different parts of the State, and not of the Committee, were present. Among these were Hon. M. W. Howard M. C., of the Fifth District, Col. W. S. Reese, contestant for the seat held by Senator Morgan, Judge Street, Hon. R. F. Kolb, and others.

Mr. Bowman here suggested that the Committee invite Populists who were in attendance to participate in the deliberations of the Committee that an expression of the sentiment of the people, might be gained. He also suggested that the lobby was not the proper place to hold the meeting as the street cars and dummies all centered at that corner and the noise would interfere with the deliberation of the committee. The result was a removal to Erwood Hall.

Judge Gaston stated that he had been asked by Col. D. S. Troy of Montgomery to say that he had cut loose from the Democratic party, and was now at the Morris hotel and was willing to affiliate with the Peoples Party. Col. R. A. McClellan of Limestone, also sent word that he was ready to join the Peoples Party and would let Col. Troy speak for him. A motion was made to appoint a committee of three to invite Col. Troy and Col. McClellan to appear before the meeting. Carried.

frauds in the late State elections for the benefit of the "survived" Democracy. He said in 1892 he was surprised when he found that a majority of the white people of this State had voted against the "organised" Democracy. When I saw that the white people of Alabama were being governed against their will my views were changed. My suggestion is this: The work of restoring the rights of the people of Alabama has got to be done by the Populist Party. But it should be done in peaceable means. This Committee should call a State conference in the fall and invite representatives from every precinct of the State. Men who favor free coinage of silver at 16 to 22 and the right of the people to govern themselves. He said: "I am after no office, I want no place on the State ticket, I am impelled by the courage of my convictions as an American citizen."

When this conference meets they should nominate a candidate for the full approval of the Peoples Party for through the Peoples Party alone can the right to govern themselves be restored to the people. "We want a man at the head of the ticket who has courage and independent position. I believe that the Republicans should and will stand hands off. I believe that three-fourth of the white men in the black belt will affiliate with movement to restore the right of self government to the people, for they have no objection in the Democratic organization to persistence to rule and dominate. I think this movement should originate in the Executive Committee of the Peoples Party of Alabama. A call should be issued for this conference, and will then move on to the ultimate action of the conference."

I have not had much to say on the silver question, but we, at present, have the spectacle of a President using the whole power of the Federal government to advance a policy that is detrimental to the people and beneficial to himself and his class without precedent in the history of this government or any people.

At the close of his remarks Col. Troy was heartily cheered.

Chairman Adams was here called on and spoke for his party with his usual vehemence.

A number of gentlemen here offered resolutions, all of which were referred to the Committee on resolutions.

The Committee on resolutions came into the hall and notified the chairman that they were ready to report.

Committee Chairman Whitehead stated that the report of the committee was unanimous, with the exception of one little change. He stated that he had used due deliberation in harmonizing the question at issue, and believed that the Committee had done the very best thing possible. He said that he had shown the resolutions to Col. Kolb, representing one faction, and Capt. Goodwyn, representing the other faction, and that both these gentlemen heartily endorsed the resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.
1. Resolved, That the State Executive Committee of the Peoples Party of Alabama, in the judgment of this Committee, has no power to commit the Peoples party in this State to a policy that contemplates fusion with any other political organization. The people are the source of all power, and if the people, through their country organizations, shall instruct their delegates to the next State convention for co-operation with those of other political parties who are agreed with us on the all-absorbing financial issues of the hour and honest elections, and the State convention, when held, should by its action recognize this element in the composition of its ticket, we recognize its right to do so.

date of the Peoples Party for Governor of this State in 1896 should be an avowed Populist, in full accord with the Peoples Party, and committed to its principles.

4. Resolved, That we believe it would be both unwise and inexpedient (for policy's sake or other wise) to place any man on the ticket for any position whatever, who may be in any manner tainted with the financial "vagaries" of John Sherman and Grover Cleveland.

5. Resolved, That we are not insensible to the aid that has heretofore been rendered us in the struggle for fair and honest elections in this State, during the contests of 1892 and 1894, by the Republicans, and would rejoice to know that they are still with us on this most momentous question, and cordially invite their co-operation.

6. That Populists, Democrats and Republicans are alike interested in the restoration of a republican form of government in this State, and the overthrow of fraud, speculation and every form of crime against the rights and liberties of the people, and in the selection of candidates to all other places than the first on the ticket, it would be well, in our opinion, to see that men of irreproachable character and known qualifications who are acceptable to the Peoples Party are chosen without regard to what they have done in past political affiliations, provided, however, that they are agreed with us on the money question and that elections are held and patriotic enough to declare their determination not to support a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform for Presidency, no matter by what party he may be nominated."

Upon the reassembling of the State Executive Committee, of the Peoples party, after dinner, Mr. W. F. Aldrich made a telling and personal explanation of the fact that he had been represented as a candidate for Governor but that he was not a candidate for that position though he was sensible of the high honor. Mr. Aldrich was asked how he stood on the money question and the Omaha platform. He replied that he was in full agreement with the Omaha platform of the Peoples party. He said that he would vote in the national election, in 1896, as between a gold standard Republican candidate for the Presidency upon a gold standard platform, and a presidential candidate of the Peoples party on the Omaha platform. He replied that he would in that event support the candidate of the Peoples Party. He said, the fact was that he was a genuine green-backer. Mr. Aldrich was warmly applauded by the committee.

Shirley, who is the editor of the resolutions, was made by Captain Kolb, Capt. Bowman and Capt. Goodwyn, and then adjourned sine die with greatest enthusiasm. The committeemen and visitors took the next train home with light hearts and rested faces. It was a splendid success.

State of Alabama, Probate Court, Shelby County, July 29 1895. Daniel McLeod, deceased Estate of. This day came T. M. Jones and Ann Jones, Administrators of said estate, and asked that application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division; and upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided and, for the further purpose of paying debts; upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient to pay the same, that on the 24th day of September be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

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The Big Mascallonge.

The muskallonge, or muscallonge, is the largest member of the pike family, and is found throughout the northern lakes of the United States and in the St. Lawrence river.

The waters in which the muscallonge are most numerous have been fished for many years for pickerel, bass and perch without suspicion of finding monsters, but when sieves came into general use specimens were taken and anglers set about devising schemes for capturing the new fish by methods more likely to afford sport than by netting them.

It was at last determined that trolling with a large and brightly colored spoon with strong flights of hooks was the method most likely to succeed.

In taking the fish the angler seats himself in the stern of a skiff, which is moved rapidly along by reedy places or across rapids frequented by small fish. The trolling spoon is left to drag 200 or more feet astern, and goes skittering and flashing along like a particularly attractive fish.

The muscallonge, inclined to try to gulp any moving thing, seems to regard the flashing object as a tidbit, and rushes at it vindictively only to find that all is not fish that glitters. The steel is implanted in the jaws of the pike and a struggle then begins which is often continued through an hour or more. The fish rushes about furiously, and as long as strength lasts jumps from the water like a salmon or trout. When at last it is exhausted and drawn alongside the boat, it is usually beaten to death or speared. If lifted alive into a boat there ensues a scene that is lively. The thrashing about of the great pike, his dangerous snapping at the extremities of those in the boat and the risk incidental to an upset in deep water make it advisable to kill the fish before taking him from the water. —[San Francisco Examiner.]

Miss Brown of Dalton.

By the simple Wine of Cardui Treatment of Female Diseases, thousands of afflicted women are restored to health and vigor. It corrects the menstrual irregularities from which nearly all women suffer, and is being universally used for that purpose now. Ask your druggist for McEhee's Wine of Cardui. Speaking of this class of women diseases, Miss Laura P. Brown, of Dalton, Ga., says: "I have been suffering from nervousness for two years, constantly getting worse, and I feel that McEhee's Wine of Cardui has saved my life. I looked forward to each month and thought I could not endure such misery another time. I can't express my gratitude for the wonderful relief."

Always Cures

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bad Breath, Debility, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Distress After Eating, and all evils arising from a weak or disordered stomach. It builds up from the first dose, and a bottle or two will cure the worst cases, and insure a good appetite, excellent digestion and resulting health and buoyant spirits. It is no better way to insure good health and a long life than by the use of this Wine. McEhee's Dyspepsia Remedy is guaranteed to do this. The Transquilizing After-Dinner Drink. For sale by Druggists. Manufactured by C. O. Tynes, Atlanta.

Tobacco-Weakened Resolutions.

Nerves irritated by tobacco, always craving for stimulants, explain why it is so hard to swear off. No-To-Bac is the only guaranteed tobacco habit cure because it acts directly on affected nerve centers, destroys irritation, promotes digestion and healthy, refreshing sleep. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days. You run no risk. No-To-Bac is sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Dadem. Ala.

"Tetterine is a most valuable remedy and good seller. One of my customers, Capt. W. B. Ames, had a very bad case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, that had been on him much suffering. It would not yield to the Doctor's treatment, but two boxes of Tetterine has completely cured him. I have also tried it in my family with same gratifying results. Alonzo J. Lee. Sent by mail for 50c, in stamps, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga."

They Call It Overwork.

Business requires a clear head; yet how few business men, with their senses, realize what is the trouble with their heads. They call it overwork, worry, anything but what it really is—indigestion. The stomachs of all men usually come disordered as something else. Wouldn't you be convinced if a box of Ripans Powders cleared your head and brightened up the business outlook?

Just How It Does It Is Not the Question. It is enough to know that Hindercorns takes out cures, and a great relief to it. See druggists.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"I Have Tried Parker's Ginger Tonic and believe in it," says a mother, and so will you when you know its revitalizing properties.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, 25c a bottle.

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin, weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

JOHN CARROLL & SONS, New York.

AM. N. U. No. 31, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES.

The State Populist Executive Committee Outlines a Plan of Campaign.

TEH COMMITTEE ONLY SUGGESTS

The Power to Act Is in the People in Primary Meetings—The Co-operation of All Who Favor a Free Ballot, Fair Count and Independent Coinage of Silver Are Invited.

The lobby of the Opera House hotel was filled to overflowing last Wednesday with populist politicians. Hon. J. M. Whitehead, editor of the Greenville Living Truth; J. L. Brock, editor of the Cherokee Sentinel; Frank Baltzell of the Alliance Herald; Tyler Goodwyn of the Wetumpka Advocate; Warren Reese of Montgomery, who is contesting Senator John T. Morgan's seat in the United States senate; A. T. Goodwin state senator from Elmore; Captain Kolb, Rev. Samuel Adams and many more shining lights of the populists were on hand.

The executive committee of the populists began its session at 11 a. m., in Ersewell's hall, and was in session until nearly 1 o'clock, when the doors were opened and a few select outsiders were admitted. Chairman Adams called the meeting to order and the following responded to roll call:

J. L. Brock, Cherokee county. J. C. Manning, Clay county. A. P. Longshore, Shelby county. First district—D. B. Anderson, Charles Spies. Second district—E. J. Harris, J. M. Whitehead, E. C. Townsend. Third district—A. M. Huggins, E. C. Jackson, J. B. Seary. Fourth district—H. C. Woodruff. Fifth district—A. T. Goodwyn, J. P. Oliver. Sixth district—J. R. Maxwell, J. B. Sanford. Seventh district—N. B. Spears, I. W. Brock. Eighth district—R. M. McClellan. Ninth district—W. A. Fountain, P. G. Bowman, H. P. Stringfellow.

There were present in all about 150 people. Judge Gaston stated that he had been requested by Col. D. S. Troy of Montgomery to announce the latter's renunciation of the democratic party and to make known his willingness to affiliate with the people's party. It was also announced that Col. R. A. McClellan of Limestone was ready to join the party. A committee of three were appointed to carry a welcome to Col. Troy and formally conduct him into the presence of the meeting. The charge and his escort appeared in due season and was heartily cheered.

Colonel Troy prefaced his remarks by saying that he wished to perpetuate a republican form of government in Alabama, and he gave a number of vicious jabs to organized democracy. Continuing, said he, in substance: "When I saw that the white people of Alabama were being governed against their will my views were changed. My suggestion is this: The work of restoring the rights of the people of Alabama has got to be done by the populist party. But it should be done by peaceable means. This committee should call a state conference in the fall and invite representation from every precinct in the state. Men who favor free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the right of the men to govern themselves. I am after no office; I want no place on the state ticket; I am impelled by the courage of my convictions as an American citizen."

When this conference meets they should nominate a ticket with the full approval of the people's party, for through the people's party alone can the right to govern themselves be restored to the people.

"We want a man at the head of the ticket who has occupied an independent position. I believe that the republicans should and will stand hand off. I believe that three-fourths of the white men in the black belt will affiliate with a movement to restore the right of self-government to the people, for they have no interest in the democratic organism in its persistence to rule and dominate. I think this movement should originate in the executive committee of the people's party of Alabama. A call should be issued for this conference, which will bind no man to the ultimate action of the conference."

I have not had much to say on the silver question, but we, at present, have the spectacle of a president using the whole power of the federal government to advance a theory that is detrimental to the people and beneficial to himself and his class, without precedent in the history of this government or any other people."

After dinner, when the committee had reassembled, Mr. W. F. Aldrich requested the privilege of personal explanation. He informed the committee that he was not a candidate for governor, though he was duly appreciative of that honor at their hands. When asked for an expression on the populist silver plank he admitted that he was in accord with it, and he further stated on open inter question that he would support a populist candidate on a silver platform in preference to a republican gold standard candidate. His enlightening expression was that he was an out-and-out greenbacker. He was warmly applauded.

RESOLUTIONS. A number of other speeches were made and resolutions were offered and referred to the committee on resolutions. The resolution committee after a separate conference re-entered the hall and Chairman Whitehead announced that the committee was ready to report. Before the resolutions were read the chairman stated that they had the hearty endorsements of Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, representing one faction, and Mr. A. T. Goodwyn, representing the other.

The resolutions in full are as follows: 1. Resolved, That the state executive committee of the people's party of Alabama, in the judgment of this committee, has no power to commit the people's party in this state to a policy that contemplates fusion with any other political organization. The

people are the source of all power, and if the people, through their county organizations, shall instruct their delegates to the next state convention for co-operation with those of other political parties who are agreed with us on the all-absorbing financial issues of the hour and honest elections, and the state convention, when held, should by its action, recognize this element in the composition of its ticket, we recognize its right to do so.

2. Resolved, That while the committee declines to assume to take any final action on the questions suggested in the first resolution, we will not shrink from the responsibility of giving expression to what we regard as the duty of the people's party in Alabama in this important crisis now about to challenge our attention. What we do say on this subject now is suggestion merely, and nothing more. But as indicating the position of this committee, we lay down the propositions of the following resolutions to be considered by the people through their respective county organizations.

3. Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee, the candidate of the people's party for governor of this state in 1896 should be an owed populist, in full accord with the people's party and committed to its principles.

4. Resolved, That we believe it would be both unwise and inexpedient (for policy's sake or otherwise) to place any man on the ticket, for any position whatever, who may be in any manner tainted with the financial "vagaries" of John Sherman and Grover Cleveland.

5. Resolved, That we are not insensible to the aid that has heretofore been rendered us in the struggle for fair and honest elections in this state during the contest of 1892 and 1894, by the republicans, and would rejoice to know that they are still with us on this most momentous question, and cordially invite their co-operation.

6. That populists, democrats and republicans are alike interested in the restoration of a republican form of government in this state, and the overthrow of fraud, speculation and every form of crime against the rights and liberties of the people and in the selection of candidates to fill other places than the first on the ticket, it would be well, in our opinion, to see that men of irreproachable character and known qualifications who are acceptable to the people's party are chosen, without regard to what may have been their past political affiliations, provided, however, that they are agreed with us on the money question and fair elections, and are bold and patriotic enough to declare their determination not to support a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform for the presidency, no matter by what party he may be nominated.

Senator Goodwyn declared to an Age-Herald reporter: "The result will be to impress upon the people the necessity of the hearty co-operation of all factions who believe in a free ballot and fair count, which is necessary for the peace and well being of our people. Reconstruction was bad, but the despotism that we have in Alabama today is worse, for it is sheer anarchy. Therefore the issue is one of law and order and the result of today's work will be to impress upon the people, without regard, this truth. We are cursed today by involuntary negro domination in Alabama."

Captain Kolb said: "The result of these resolutions will be just what I have always claimed, that we have a platform broad enough and sound enough to cover the two main points—a free ballot and a fair count and the independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of any other country, Cleveland or John Sherman."

Hon. Frank Baltzell said: "It will heal all dissensions and cause satisfaction to all parties to the factional fights and will lead to an assured victory of the populists in 1896."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

While a railway train was approaching the station at Rauden in Christian Shlesia Wednesday evening, the brakes gave out and the uncontrolled train ran off the end of the track and crashed into the station, wrecking the building. The waiting room was filled with men, women and children, two of whom were killed. Several others were badly injured.

The H. P. Nail Works company of Cleveland, Ohio, announced Friday that the rod mill will be closed indefinitely. The strike committee gave the company until August 1 to decide whether an advance of 12 1/2 per cent would be given the men. The superintendent states that the demand cannot be granted and has decided to cease operations entirely. This means the closing of the entire plant. It is alleged that the H. P. company has been filling orders for rods for the American Wire works.

During a violent storm at Bochum, West Phalia, Thursday night, an explosion of fire damp and coal dust occurred in the Prinz Von Preussen mine, which is 350 metres in depth. Next morning twenty-five dead and eleven injured men were found in the pit, but the total number of deaths is not yet known, as the pit has not been fully explored. Hundreds of wives, children and other relatives of the dead, injured and missing men congregated about the mouth of the pit, and their cries and lamentations were most heart-rending. Thirty-two bodies thus far have been recovered.

BABY MARION CLEVELAND.

Will Start the Machinery at the Atlanta Exposition.

Baby Marion Cleveland will probably touch the button that will start the machinery at the opening of the exposition. The Western Union will run a wire to Gray Gables, and another into the exposition grounds. An operator in Atlanta will give the signal, and at the other end 1,000 miles away, a touch of the button will send the current that starts the wheel. The exposition directors desire that the little Maid Marion shall touch the button. If she does not it will be Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was originally invited to come to the opening September 8. He replied that his engagements would not allow him to remain here but a few hours on that day, if he should come and proposed to come on October 18, which will be "President's Day."

LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Sugar Planters Want to Know When the Bounty Will be Paid.

COTTON BULLETIN TO BE ISSUED.

Improvement of the Black Warrior, Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers—What has been done, what it will cost and the amounts yet expended of the Appropriations.

Warship Wanted in Colon. The Consul at Colon has cabled the state department that a strike of laborers has occurred there, and serious trouble is anticipated. It is understood the Consul has requested that a United States warship be sent to Colon to assist the Colombian government in keeping the Panama railroad open.

Valuable Bulletin Forthcoming.

The department of agriculture will next week issue a bulletin devoted to cotton crop. An interesting feature will be a tabulation of figures showing the value and prices of cotton for the past 100 years. It is understood that Secretary Morton will argue that these figures do not support the contention that the market price of cotton has fallen as a result of the demonetization of silver, and that the low value of that staple is due to the present relation silver bears to the money metal of the country. The figures, it is said, will prove that during the periods when the product of gold was the greatest and silver was still admitted to our mints for free coinage the value of cotton was lower than at other periods since silver was demonetized.

The Last Sugar Bounty Act.

Representative Meyer of Louisiana, in behalf of the sugar planters of that state called on Comptroller Bowler of the treasury department, Monday evening, to ascertain the chances for the planters to get the \$5,200,000 appropriated by the last congress for bounties. Mr. Bowler has promised to let them know about the 7th of August. It is understood that Mr. Bowler holds that it is his duty, in view of the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Mies et al. vs. the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue, to be satisfied of the constitutionality of the act appropriating \$5,200,000 to pay sugar bounty claims before approving the warrants that have been drawn in favor of the various claimants.

The case was a suit to compel the officials named to have the plaintiff's product tested for the payment of bounty, and the court of appeals, affirming the judgment of the supreme court for the district, refused a writ of mandamus, holding that the law providing for the payment of the bounty was unconstitutional.

Improvement of Navigation—Ala.

The report of Major Damrell of the engineering corps on the improvement of the Black Warrior river from Tuscaloosa to Denton creek, Ala., shows that during the past year three dams and nine cribs have been built and the hanging of gates and valves for lock No. 1 completed. Those for locks 2 and 3 have been fitted and partly hung. Neelie dams with iron trestles have been prepared for the three locks to take the place of the wooden viaducts at first used, which did not prove satisfactory.

During the year \$61,855 were expended, leaving an available advance of \$50,892.

His report of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers in Alabama and Mississippi shows that during the year about \$33,800 were expended.

The river after this season's work, he says, should be in good condition to use during high water, or about five months in the year, and should be ample until the development of coal transportation from the Warrior fields above Tuscaloosa requires the use of the river the entire length, by which time, he believes, the locks and dams can be completed.

The report on the removal of the unken dry dock in the Mobile river shows that the work of removing this menace to navigation is progressing satisfactorily, and so far \$29,997 have been used on this work.

The report on the harbor of Mobile shows that during the past year \$544,414 were expended on the project, leaving an available balance of \$23,123. The work done for the past year is not given.

Goos Out of the Seed Business.

Secretary Merton's antagonism to the existence of the seed division of the agricultural department reached its logical conclusion Friday in an order abolishing the division, to take effect October 1, by which date W. E. Fagan, chief of the division, by the same order is directed to have its work wound up.

The abolishing of the seed division will throw out of employment ten people, besides the chief, at present, and will result in depriving fully 150, more of occupation during the busy season, the winter months, when it is customary to send out the bulk of the seeds. The chief has a salary of \$2000 a year. There are two clerks at \$1200 and eight at \$840. The extra force employed in the winter season is paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day. It is possible that Mr. Fagan will be appointed to another branch of the service after his resignation as chief of the seed division takes effect.

Yellow Fever and Cholera. Dr. Burgess, at Havana, July 19, cables as follows: "Yellow fever is markedly increasing in Havana among civilians."

Consular reports from Mersine, Asia Minor, report as follows, on cholera. For the week ended May 25, twenty cases and fifteen deaths in Tarsus. For the week ended June 1, 450 cases, 300 deaths in Tarsus; fifty cases and thirty deaths in Adana and three cases and one death in Mersine. For the week ended June 8, 500 cases, 350 deaths in Tarsus; 200 cases and 100 deaths in Adana. For the week ended June 15, 250 cases and 180 deaths in Tarsus and 250 cases and 200 deaths in Mersine.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

A New Cotton Factory—The Fourth Work was begun on the new cotton factory at Tuscaloosa Monday. The machinery is all of the finest grade and the mill is thoroughly equipped. This is the fourth cotton factory owned and operated by Tuscaloosa people, two of which are in the corporate limits of the city.

Into the School of Crime. Special Officer C. D. Nelson, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron Railroad Co., arrived in Birmingham Tuesday at noon from Talladega county, having in charge two colored prisoners for Pratt Mines. Both of them were colored and one of them was but 11 years of age. He goes up for twelve months, having been convicted on a charge of petty larceny. He is about the youngest convict brought in for Pratt Mines lately. He will probably be put to oiling wheels of tram cars at the mines.

Train Fired Into.

Friday night the northbound Louisville and Nashville train from New Orleans, Conductor John Elliott in charge, was fired into a few miles east of Port Deposit, Lowndes county. Only one shot was fired. It shattered a window pane but did not enter the car. No other damage was done. Several Louisville and Nashville trains have been fired into of late and the officials will go to work at once to trace the criminals down. The company's detectives are at work on the case.

He Planted a Vineyard.

A day or so ago Mr. Hermann Hirsch of Columbus, Ga., and of the firm of Hirsch Bros., of Seale, shipped to Columbus, Ga., over 1000 baskets of fine grapes. In the baskets there were nearly 1000 pounds of fruit. The varieties were Ives and Champion, both very fine, and the fruit was perfect. The vineyard on Mr. Hirsch's plantation below Seale was set out two years ago last spring, and he has done his own pruning and training. There are other varieties, one a beautiful white grape. This acre of vines yields a handsome return.

Rather Fight than Pay.

A shooting scrape occurred at the Richmond and Danville depot at Cedar Bluff at about 3.30 o'clock Monday morning, in which Rob Tripp, colored, of Rome, Ga., received three bullets in the right groin from a pistol in the hands of Special Officer G. L. Witt. An excursion of colored Odd Fellows from Rome, Ga., was on board a special train bound for Nacola Falls, near Gadsden. Tripp who boarded the train at Rome, failed to secure a ticket, and having refused to pay his fare on arrival at this station the conductor requested Officer Witt to put him off the train, and in the effort a scuffle ensued with the above result. Tripp had a preliminary hearing before Judge J. M. Reed, and was committed to jail in default of a \$200 bond.

New Iron Bridge on Flint River.

The court of county commissioners of Madison county Wednesday decided very wisely to build an iron bridge across Flint river on the New Hope road at a cost of \$1,650. The iron in the old bridge they sold for \$150. It will be remembered that several weeks ago when a young man, Brooks, was driving over the old bridge it gave away and he, the wagon and four mules dropped into nine feet of water. He threatened to sue the county—and he had a clear case for damages, for it is said the old bridge had been condemned—but the commissioners settled this matter by paying Brooks \$300 and his driver \$10. So there is \$210 thrown away by somebody's negligence, and it is laid to the commissioner from that part of the county.

Cleburne's Gold Boom.

Sum of \$50,000 in cash was deposited in bank at Chattanooga, Tenn., Friday, for the purchase of gold fields near Heflin, Ala., reported to be fabulously rich in gold ore. An option of only seventy-five hours was given on the property, consisting of 200 acres, but the guarantee was raised in that remarkable short time and the deal closed. The new company will be capitalized at \$200,000 and stock will be at once placed on sale.

A number of Chattanooga's leading business men have caught the fever, and are taking stock liberally. John W. James returned Friday from the gold region, and says the lead is one of the richest ever discovered. Nuggets of mineral as large as buttons are plentifully found in quartz and are easily picked out, while the decomposing coping to the ledge, when washed, will average from \$15 to \$200 per pan. Deputy sheriffs armed with shotguns stand guard over the property.

Tried to Make Peace.

Mr. Eddie Meadows, who lives near Hayneville on the Alexander place, went Tuesday morning to the cotton field of one William Johnston, a tenant on the place, to work out William's crop.

When Mr. Meadows reached there William was having a fight with one Price James. Mr. Meadows tried to separate the pair. This did not suit William, who jumped at Meadows and knocked him down, taking his pistol from him and severely beating him over the head and face with it, making some very severe gashes. He then ran off, taking the pistol with him and leaving Mr. Meadows lying on the ground.

Sheriff Douglass went after the negro and brought him to jail late Tuesday evening.

Mr. Meadows is resting as well as could be expected, but is in a dangerous condition.

Later from Silver City.

The Zimmer house, the largest hotel at Silver City, and a number of business blocks have collapsed. The railroad authorities report the storm the worst ever seen in that section. The Santa Fe railroad has lost several bridges on its Silver City branch and is badly washed out.

The first reports were that several lives were lost, even as high as twenty-five, but later a courier, confirming the reports of damage throughout the section, said that there had been no loss of life.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A DARING FEAT.

Capture of a French General By a Young English Officer.

An English exchange has at this late day discovered authority for an incident of the Battle of Waterloo that has probably never been in print. It says:

The only prisoner made by the English reserve at Waterloo was a French General, whose capture was due to the cool head and stout heart of a young brigade Major, anxious for an adventure.

During the battle several regiments of cavalry and infantry were kept in reserve, under a heavy fire from the French guns. Great was the havoc and neither men nor horses relished the passive attitude to which they were condemned.

While a group of young officers, in front of the left wing of the reserve, were discussing the situation, their attention was attracted to a French general and his staff, all on horseback, who were looking through their glasses at the Englishmen. One of the group was Captain Helkett, a young brigade major, mounted on a thoroughbred. Suddenly he exclaimed:—"I'll lay my own 25 that I will bring that French general over here, dead or alive. Who'll take my bet?" "Done, done, done!" shouted several officers.

The captain examined the saddle girths and his pistols. Then, shouting "Good-by!" and putting spurs to his horse, he dashed at a furious pace across the plain between the British and French lines. His comrades followed him with their glasses, not speaking a word. The Frenchmen opposite seemed puzzled. Believing that the Englishman's horse had bolted and that the rider had lost control of him, they opened their ranks to let the runaway through. Helkett steered his steed so as to graze the mounted general on the right side. At that instant he put his arm around the Frenchman's waist, lifted him bodily out of the saddle, and throwing him over his own horse's neck, turned sharp and made for the English lines. When the general's staff realized the meaning of the bold rider they dashed after him, but he had good start and not a Frenchman dared to fire for fear of hitting the general.

Lady of the Lamb.

At Kidlington, England, there is, or was a curious custom annually observed on the next Monday after Whit-sun Week, wherein a fat live lamb is provided, and the maidens of the town, having their



LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the womanly functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

How it looks,

to the women who wash with Pearline, when they see a woman washing in the old-fashioned way with soap—rubbing the clothes to pieces, rubbing away her strength, wearing herself out over the washboard! To these Pearline women, fresh from easy washing, she seems to "wear a fool's cap unawares."

Everything's in favor of Pearline—easier work, quicker work, better work, safety, economy. There's not one thing against it. What's the use of washing in the hardest way, when it costs more money?

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

Exhausted Soils

are made to produce larger and better crops by the use of Fertilizers rich in Potash.

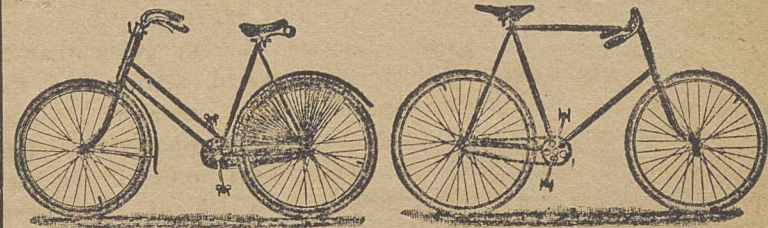
Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

SELL ON SIGHT!

Lovell Diamond Cycles.

HIGH GRADE IN EVERY PARTICULAR! LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, LIGHTEST WEIGHTS!

HAVE YOUR MECHANICAL FRIEND examine these machines, as we desire to show the work and material to men who know what goes into a bicycle. We stake our business reputation of over fifty years that there is no better wheel made in the world than the Lovell Diamond.



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JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., 147 Washington St., 131 Broad St.

BOSTON, Mass

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

NO. 7.

"INSIDE-THE--PARTY"

NO HOPE EXCEPT THROUGH THE PARTY.

Address of Senators Jones, Harris and Turple—Preliminary Steps in the Grand Bolt to the People's Party—The Only Course.

Memphis, Tenn., June 26.—Immediately after the adjournment of the recent silver convention in this city a number of prominent Democrats who attended that gathering met, and plans were outlined for an organization of free silver men within the Democratic party for the purpose of carrying on the silver campaign within party lines. As a result of this meeting the following address has been sent to Democratic leaders throughout the country:

"Soon after the adjournment of the silver convention, held in this city on the 12th and 13th inst., many Democrats, representing several states of the union, held a meeting here for the purpose of considering the best method of securing the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold into full legal tender money of ultimate redemption, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to the financial policy of other countries, and it was unanimously agreed as the confident opinion of that conference:

"1. That the only hope of securing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, is through the action of the Democratic party.

"2. That a large majority of the Democratic party of the country and a very large majority of the people of the United States irrespective of party favor such coinage.

"3. That the success of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1896 largely, if not wholly, depends on the earnest and active advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"4. That a thorough organization of the Democrats of the several states who favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, on terms of equality at 16 to 1, is necessary, and there should be proper means of controlling the action of the National Democratic convention of 1896 upon this vital and important question.

"5. That in order to avoid friction and the complaint of such Democrats as oppose the free coinage of silver, we will not invoke the action of the regular machinery of the party, whose duty it is to act for the whole party without regard to differences of opinion upon a single question.

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to take such steps as may be necessary to a thorough national organization of silver Democrats, and, for that purpose, we respectfully invite you to meet us at Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of August, 1895, in order that we may confer and co-operate in establishing such organization, and you are requested to bring with you such Democratic friends as are in full sympathy with this purpose. It is important that a Democratic acceptable to the Democracy of your state and willing to represent it on a National executive committee should attend this conference.

"An early answer, addressed to Hon. Casey Young, Memphis, Tenn., will greatly oblige, respectfully, Isham G. Harris, J. K. Jones, David Turple."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Carl Brown and Mamie Coxey, both of Commonwealth fame, signed a marriage contract on the steps of the National Capitol on the morning of July 4th. Brown was chief of Coxey's army in its memorable march to Washington, and Miss Mamie Coxey is the 15-year-old daughter of J. S. Coxey, of non-interest-bearing bond and good-roads fame. The couple will return to California, Brown's former home, from whence Carl says he will return to Washington as a congressman.

Valuable information in regard to the English telegraph system is to be found in an official letter of Henry Martin, United States consular clerk at South Hampton, England, which is printed in the Consular Reports, No. 147, Vol. 47. The British government took possession of the telegraph lines by purchase in 1870, paying a total price of \$53,526,000. Great extensions of the service were immediately made, more than 15,000 miles of new wire being put in operation the first year. The service has been improved in punctuality. As for charges, the English rate is 12 cents for 12 words; while in this country, with private ownership and presumably free competition, we must pay 20 cents to send 10 words, and as distance increases, a proportionately larger rate. The adoption of a postal telegraph has been recommended by several postmaster-generals, and is growing rapidly in public favor. It is one of the demands of the Omaha platform, and another element of its strength.

General Paul Van Dervoort has recently perfected a plan for raising money for the campaign of 1896. He has had designed and printed a beautiful certificate of membership in the People's party and Industrial Legion. He places this with a lot of reform literature and sends it all out for \$1. In this way he hopes to be able to raise a half million dollars for the campaign. If half the Populists who voted for General Weaver in 1892, or one-third of those who voted the ticket in 1894, will send General Van Dervoort \$1 each, besides receiving value received for their dollar, they will help to furnish a campaign fund that will enable us to shell the enemy out of the woods and wipe up the earth with him. One dollar is a big sum to some people, but when com-

pared with what we are paying as tribute to the trusts and combines every year, it is not a drop in the bucket. As a souvenir the certificate will be prized by generations yet unborn, as evidence of unflinching and self-sacrificing patriotism, and none of us will ever regret the investment. Don't delay sending at once, for the money is needed now in pushing the work of organization. Address General Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha, Nebraska.

The recent speech of Justice Brown before the students of Yale college, in which he openly advocated the advisability and practicability of the government ownership of public utilities, together with the general trend of public opinion in our cities towards municipal ownership of the water and lighting privileges, shows that this particular feature is gaining public favor, and will ere long press for public action. On this question, as on the silver issue, the People's party has done more to educate the public mind than all other forces put together. That plank is one of the bulwarks of the platform, and call it "socialism," "paternalism," what you please, the day is not far distant, if it is not already at hand, when it will be one of the greatest elements of strength in the platform.

Those easy, trusting, goody-goody Democrats who want free silver, and, judging from the way they talk, want it bad, ought to be able to see by this time that they have no possible show in the world to win in that way. To depend on the Democratic party for free silver is equivalent to a complete surrender to the gold bugs. The free-silver element was turned down bodily in the Kentucky convention, and are now subjected to the humiliation of running their candidate for governor on a gold-standard platform. In Ohio, under the leadership of the younger Thurman, son of the Old Roman, they fought the machine inch by inch, but lost every point, and are now curled up on the floor. In Indiana the machine won the battle over the people, and in Missouri, while the people succeeded in forcing a convention, it will amount to nothing, except to add to the evidence already existing, that the men who want free silver "inside the party" will be made monkeys of next year.

The Democratic voters have been sold, and the first installment was delivered at the state convention in Kentucky. The delivery in other states will take place from time to time within the next twelve months. Some of the states are holding conventions and going through the motions of protesting, but the general agreement is that they will permit themselves to be delivered according to the contract, provided it is so decreed by the national convention next year. It is not known what price the leaders get, but it is the general understanding that the masses, the high privates in the party, will receive nothing but the privilege of shouting and yelling for the grand old party, and the consolation of saying, "they never scratched a ticket."

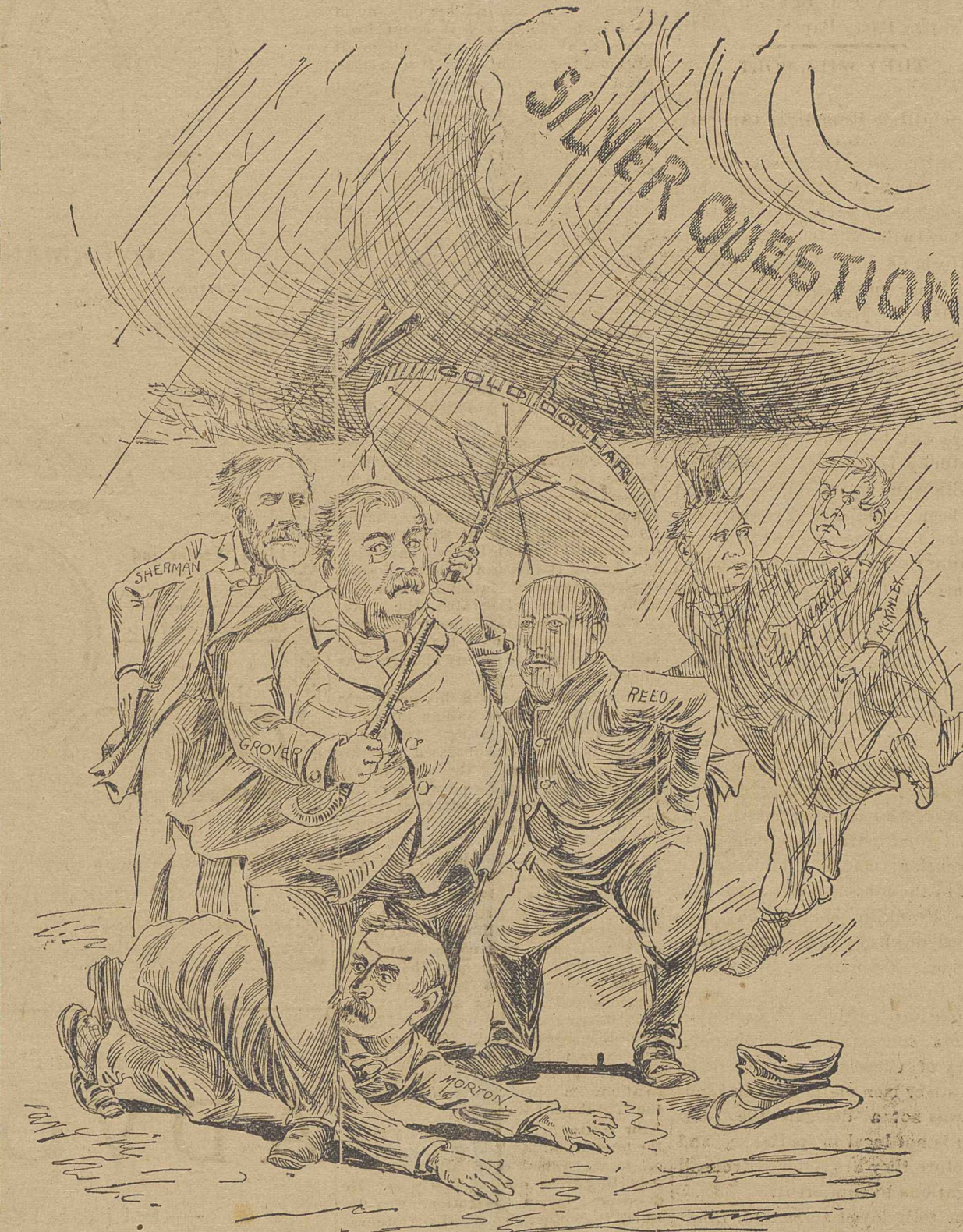
We are pleased to note that the number of preachers espousing the cause of the poor is rapidly increasing. We have long been of the opinion that the church must get on the side of the masses or perish. One of the strongest criticisms we have read on the income tax decision of the Supreme court of the United States is from Rev. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist church, New York city. He said: "After the passage of this law it was shown in one of the newspapers that there were many families in this city whose income tax at 2 per cent would amount from \$75,000 to \$136,000 per year, and that there were hundreds whose incomes tax would reach \$10,000 and more.

"It did really appear as though the government had found out that it was for, by and of the people, when it went back and readopted a method of the Lincoln administration to lay the burden of public expense upon the surplus, rather than wholly upon the necessities of the people. But to let the burden fall upon the shoulders that can most easily bear is not the way of the class that was to be affected. Nobody for one moment supposed that they would quietly and gracefully submit.

"The great legal pettifoggery contest is over; the lawyers have retired covered with victory and their pockets lined with plunder. The tax-dodgers now button up their pockets, knowing that they will not have to pay toll. The amount lost from an untaxed surplus will simply be redistributed by some tariff iniquity upon the necessities of the people, to increase the struggle of the workingmen and the poverty of the poor, while the money saved from just taxation will be spent in revelry and luxury, as before, or go to swell the surplus of private individuals and families. Back of this discarded income tax was the call of the workman for a living wage and the cry of the poor for bread.

"Think of the spectacle of our great jurists and legal thinkers degrading the high intellectual gifts of God to the service of Mammon. The courtesan of the street who sells herself for the price of sin is a vestal virgin compared to the men who for a price set their great abilities to perpetuate poverty and relieve riches of a righteous return to the government which protects them. These men have taken the load from the engines of wealth which bore it without pain and laid it on the breaking backs of the oppressed."

The national banks are increasing their circulation, and Carlisle is holding the greenbacks in the treasury. The next thing in order will be the destruction of greenbacks.



The present democratic administration has borrowed \$162,000,000 to pay expenses. This debt in the shape of bonds is a mortgage upon every dollar's worth of property in the United States, and the yearly interest is, \$2,670,000. We had \$125,000 loaned out to the whiskey ring without interest, but of course the dear old democratic party had rather sell the people into bondage than to make the whiskey ring pay up.—Ex

"We had the great pleasure of listening to a good speech while in session by Mr. Chas. Stearns of the Tenth District of Georgia. When the announcement was made that we had with us a Populist from gallant Tom Watson's district, a

will be so much easier on the fellow
who has to buy the dollars with
his products, and they set the
example.

THE ADVERTISER CO.,
Montgomery, Ala.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

FAIR FACES Disfigured by Eruptions ARE CURED BY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA



"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, AUG. 8, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term for a year. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

AND COUNTY NEWS.

Ham, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday.

Prof. Franklin, of Shelby was in the city Monday.

County court convenes the 26th of this month.

Ammar Strickland, is visiting relatives at Pelham.

Miss Louie Longshore, is visiting friends in Calera this week.

Geo. E. Mason, is visiting friends in Sylacauga this week.

The colored Baptist are having a big revival in the city.

Ruff Lester, spent Sunday with home folks on Yellow Leaf.

Tom Seales brought in three prisoners yesterday, all colored.

Mrs. Lonie McEwen, of Coosa, is visiting relatives in the city.

Dr. J. M. Powers, of Helena, was in town the first of the week.

Mrs. J. K. Milner, of Anniston, is visiting relatives in the city.

D. R. McMillan, Esq. left Tuesday for Montgomery on business.

Mrs. J. H. Roberson, of Wilsonville, is visiting her brother W. B. Morgan.

Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Mollie Oglesby and Brother Will, of Bibb, are visiting relatives in the city this week.

Miss Fannie McMillan, of Stockton, is visiting her Cousin Miss Annie McMillan.

Mrs. James West, of Montgomery, is visiting her Aunt Mrs. Laura Armstrong this week.

Miss Eva Weaver, is spending the week with her friend Miss Nora Jackson on Yellow Leaf.

We had quite a nice shower of rain yesterday, and the dust on our streets is a thing of the past.

Dr. Slocum, who has been stopping at the Central for his health, left for Birmingham Tuesday.

The young ladies prayer meeting society, will give an entertainment for a good cause in the near future.

Mr. James Dykes, who has been absent for the past two weeks visiting home folks, and relatives and friends at Montevallo, has returned home.

"Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" asks Macbeth. Certainly, my lord; the condition of the mind depends largely, if not solely, on the condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels, for all of which complaints Ayer's Pills are "the sovereignest thing on earth."

Mrs. T. A. Rhodes, of Montgomery, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Laura Armstrong, returned home yesterday.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock, and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph gallery

We are always glad to see you when you call on us, and when possible, leave us one dollar for the Advocate.

We beg leave to call your attention to the advertisement of Mr. Frank McIntyre, of Anniston, which you will find in another column.

Mr. McIntyre is one of Anniston's wide awake Merchants, who is reaching out for trade. Anyone in need of shoes can secure a bargain by calling on him.

The Semi-Weekly Advertiser the best and cheapest paper in America. Send for sample copy and the next mail after you receive it will bring your order.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

Nervous debility is a common complaint, especially among women. The best medical treatment for this disorder is a persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse and invigorate the blood. This being accomplished, nature will do the rest.

Cresswell Locals.

John F. Hill, of beat 9 honored us with a call last Tuesday.

The protracted meeting at the Baptist church closed Thursday.

Miss Ethel Keith, of Selma, is visiting the family of Mr. J. M. Glaze.

We had a nice shower of rain last Sunday, but not enough to do much good.

The Township trustees are hard at work enumerating the children within the school age.

Mrs. John S. Corley is in Selma this week, visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Rothrock.

Rev. Geo. M. Lowery was called to Coosa county last week to the bedside of his sick mother, who is 85 years old.

A good many of our people attended the protracted meeting at Vincent last Sunday, and as a consequence the attendance upon our Sunday school was quite small.

Our neighbor James L. Judge has bought the county right to make a cheap fertilizer and is now prepared to tell the farmers what he knows about fertilizing.

Our genial Postmaster is always on hand ready to wait on the ladies who may call for their mail.

R. M. Leonard vs. Gillie Godard & Co., Ala.

Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894 against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants, which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1892.

Wm. R. A. Milner, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Notice No. 16,287.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., July 23, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit court at Columbiana, Ala., on September 5th 1895, viz: King H. Davis, Homestead entry, No. 24, 147, for the SW 1/4 of Section 26 Tp. 19 south of Range 1 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Harris G. Self, Bernard O. Phillips, David G. Sullivan, James M. Adams, all of Weldon Ala., H. PURCELL, Register.

It is to the interest of every person in Columbiana to have the town present a respectable appearance. To the property owner first and also to him who is not.

Notice.

I will be at the Court House on Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of August 1895 for the purpose of assessing the city tax of Columbiana, for the year 1895.

All persons living within 2 1/2 miles of the Court House are requested to attend and list their property.

C. W. OHARA, Clerk and City T. A.

Sheet Music at One-Fourth Off

I have bought the enormous stock of sheet music of the late firm of Gilbert, Carter & Co., of Birmingham. I now have the largest stock in the state. Will furnish any piece published for the next 60 days at 1/4 off regular price. Write at once for catalogue and save money.

I have a large stock of music books. Pianos and organs on easy payments.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.

FOR MEN ONLY!!

Having decided to close out our stock of

Men's Fine Shoes,

We offer all our

\$6.00 Handsewed Cordovan \$4.40
\$5.00 " " \$3.85
\$4.00 Hand Welt " \$3.00
\$3.50 and \$3.00 " \$2.50
\$2.50 " " \$2.00
\$3.00 Goat Shoes \$2.20

ALL SHOES WE SELL AS HAND

SEWED, are hand Sewed With Our

GUARANTEE.

First come, first Served.

Call early so as to get your

SIZES, As they will soon be

BROKEN.

Yours to Serve,

Frank McIntyre,

CALDWELL BUILDING,
Corner 10th and Noble Sts.,
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

WASH GOODS.

THE BEST STYLES COME OUT LATE IN THE

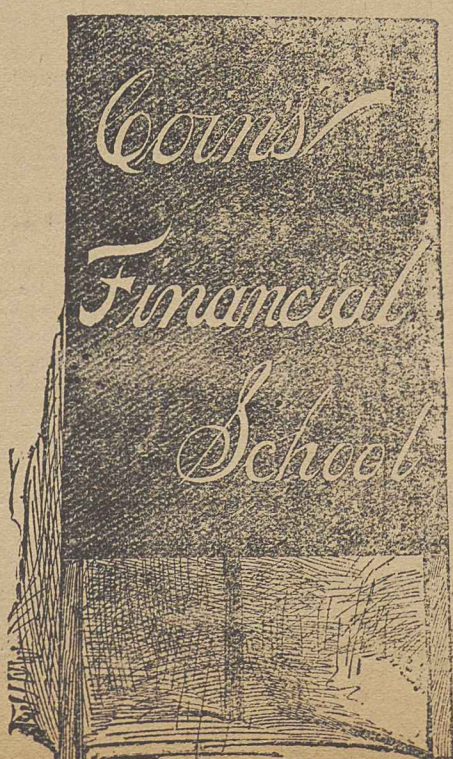
SEASON.

We are now showing the latest in ORGANDIES, DIMITIES

LAWNS and CREPONS.

W. T. WILLSON,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



For Sale by All
News Dealers.

Waverley BICYCLES.



Are the Highest of All
High Grades

Guaranteed Superior to
Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of
Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent
American cyclists who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

Anniston, Va., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Waverley Scorchers and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$87? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

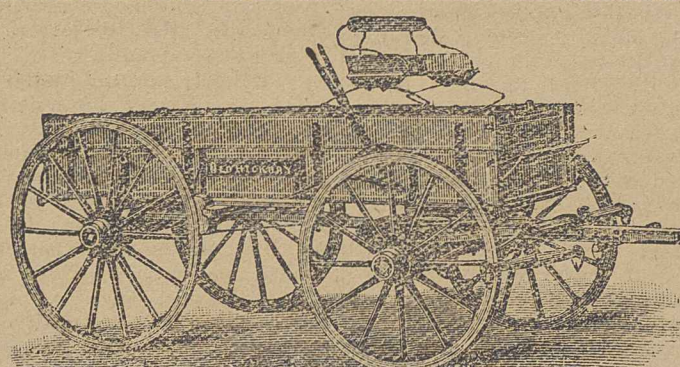
Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCER & CO.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



THREE GREAT LEADERS.

Old Hickory, Studebaker and
Tennessee Wagons.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.

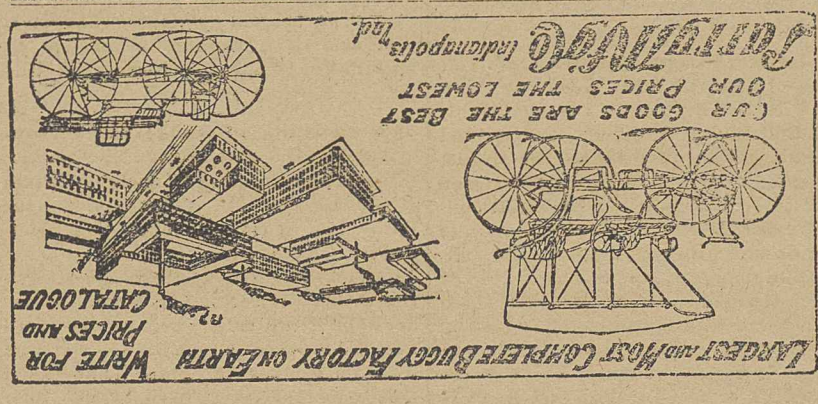
DOUBLE AND SINGLE WAGON, DRAY and BUGGY

HARNESS.

Plow Gear, Breeching, Bridles, Saddles and Whips.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.



THE PUBLIC IS
HEREBY NOTIFIED
—THAT—

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR
MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

A Saw Mill.

And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

Southern Railway.

The only Railway Penetrating

"THE--LAND--OF--THE--SKY."

The Greatest Southern System. The
Standard Railway of the South.

Operating the Washington and Southern Limited, between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta.

New York and Florida Limited.

The United States Fast Mail.

Cincinnati and Florida Limited.

Washington and Chattanooga Limited.

Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped

Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent,

Our line of School Furniture and Supplies is the most nearly complete ever offered by a single firm. We can furnish and equip a school throughout better and more cheaply than anyone else. Write for particulars.

We want an experienced agent in every county. Good opening for a good man. Write for terms and mention this medium.

ANDREWS' SCHOOL FURNISHING COMPANY
65 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 12, 1895.

No. 70	No. 71
3:30pm Selma to Atlanta	4:45pm Birmingham to Selma
4:45pm Birmingham to Selma	6:30pm Selma to Atlanta
6:30pm Selma to Atlanta	7:15pm Atlanta to Selma
7:15pm Atlanta to Selma	8:00pm Selma to Atlanta

No. 72	No. 73	No. 74
5:30am Selma to Atlanta	6:00pm Atlanta to Selma	6:30pm Selma to Atlanta
6:00pm Atlanta to Selma	6:30pm Selma to Atlanta	7:15pm Atlanta to Selma
7:15pm Atlanta to Selma	8:00pm Selma to Atlanta	8:30pm Atlanta to Selma
8:30pm Atlanta to Selma	9:00pm Selma to Atlanta	9:30pm Atlanta to Selma

East Bound	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39
3:15am Selma to Atlanta	4:30pm Atlanta to Selma	5:15am Selma to Atlanta	6:30pm Atlanta to Selma
6:30pm Atlanta to Selma	7:15pm Selma to Atlanta	8:00pm Atlanta to Selma	8:30pm Selma to Atlanta
8:30pm Selma to Atlanta	9:00pm Atlanta to Selma	9:30pm Selma to Atlanta	10:00pm Atlanta to Selma

East Bound	No. 38	No. 39
12:00am Selma to Atlanta	1:00pm Atlanta to Selma	1:30pm Selma to Atlanta
1:30pm Atlanta to Selma	2:15pm Selma to Atlanta	3:00pm Atlanta to Selma
3:00pm Selma to Atlanta	3:45pm Atlanta to Selma	4:30pm Selma to Atlanta

No. 38 Washington and Southern Limited. Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta to New York. Dining cars Atlanta to Greensboro and Washington to New York.

No. 39 U. S. Fast Mail Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping cars Atlanta to New York.

Train No. 38 carries Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car Birmingham to Jacksonville.

*Daily. *Daily Except Sunday. *Sunday Only.

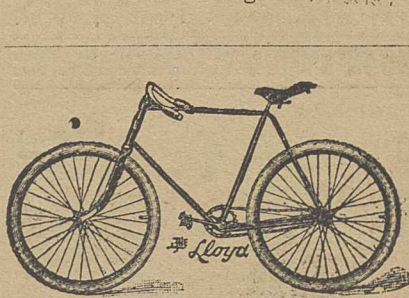
W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

C. A. BENSCHOTER, Assistant G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co. Birmingham, Ala.



"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

Take the agency for our high grade Safety Bicycles. Our agents are all making money; why can't you? Write to us at once for catalogue, prices and territory desired. It will pay you.

MEN'S, LADIES' and BOY'S PNEUMATIC SAFETIES.

Sample to Agents, \$27.50 and up.

ROOTS & COMPANY, (INCORPORATED) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The First Great Ocean Steamship Race.

There are, undoubtedly, many men and women in New York to-day who went down to the Battery and cheered and waved their hands in greeting to the first steamship that entered this port from Europe. This important event took place on April 23, 1888, and it was doubly interesting and significant because not only the first transatlantic steamship came to anchor in the harbor on that day, but the second also; steam travel across the sea thus beginning with a race that was earnestly contested and brilliantly won. Furthermore, it was a race that attracted infinitely more attention than any of the contests that have succeeded it. Two steam-vessels had crossed the Atlantic in years previous, both having started from this side; the Savannah, from Savannah, in 1819; and the Royal William, from Quebec, in 1821; but neither of these voyages had demonstrated the feasibility of abandoning the fine sailing packets and clippers for steamers when it came to a long voyage. The Savannah used both steam and sail during eighteen of twenty-five days required for a passage to Liverpool, and more than one clipper overtook and passed her during the voyage. The Royal William, however, utilized all her hold for coal in order to carry sufficient fuel to insure a completion of the voyage. Public interest, accordingly, was deeply stirred on both sides of the ocean when, in 1837, it was learned that two steam vessels were on the stocks, building for the American service. These were the Sirius, at London, and the Great Western, at Bristol. It was known that these vessels that made the first race; the Sirius making the trip, measured from Queenstown, in eighteen and a half days, and the Great Western in fourteen and a half days. The Sirius, having had nearly four days' start, came in a few hours ahead of the winner. She brought seven passengers, and whether the Great Western had others on her crew on board, cannot now be ascertained. —[Scribner.]

An Exhumed Bible.

A family Bible, which was buried under the head of Susanna Randall, who died in 1866, has been dug up and removed, the Eastern town authorities granting a license to the sexton to exhumed. The family records in it established the right of Lewis Randall to the property of Isaac Phillips, who died in 1834, leaving a large fortune, most of which is still on deposit in the Manhattan Bank, New York city. Phillips has no immediate family, and Randall and other relatives now lay claim to his property in the Manhattan Bank. St. Stephens, Ala. The latter property is held by a man whose title to it is very imperfect, it is said. —[Boston Transcript.]

Pure and Wholesome Quality. Commends to public approval the California Liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with naught it is the best and only remedy.

A man's morality depends somewhat upon the size of the town he is in.

Supreme Court Decisions. Since Chas. O. Tyler made the manufacture of Tyler's Dyspepsia Remedy, many people have inquired of him as to the success of the remedy. He has frequently seen the law in suits of insubstantial or too much diet. "LOGAN E. BIERCKLEY." This is a splendid decision and people are printing it.

Skinny Sufferers Saved. Tobacco users as a rule are always below normal weight because tobacco destroys digestion and causes nerve irritation that saps brain power and vitality. You can get a quick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bac, and then if you don't like your freedom and improved physical condition you can learn the use of No-To-Bac again. Just like the first time. No-To-Bac sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Do You Know Its Cause? Indigestion: Do you know when you have it? Do you know its cause and cure? Ask your druggist for Ripans Tablets. One gives relief.

Notice. I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of these books on these subjects. Address P. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 881, and one will be sent you free.

Wife used "MORRIS'S FRIEND" before first child—was quickly relieved; suffered but little; recovery rapid. E. E. JOHNSON, Bufala, Ala.

Walking Would Often be a Pleasure were it not for corns. These pests are removed with Hindercorns. Loc. at druggists.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The More One Uses Parker's Ginger Tonic the more its virtues are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pain and every weakness.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of the lungs by Dr. C. C. Carson's Compound. —J. L. LINDAMAN, Bethany Mo., Jan. 8, 1891.

It afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

I Can't Sleep Is the complaint of many at this season. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood, and this medicine will also create an appetite and tone up the system with its pure, sweet refreshing sleep and vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

TO AVOID THIS USE TETTERINE The only painless and harmless cure for the worst type of Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, ugly rough patches on the face, crusts, scabs, itching, chafes, chaps, pimples, eruptions, etc. —J. C. Tetterine, Send 50c in stamps for a box, for one box, if you change don't keep it.

AM. N. U. No. 32, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. —J. C. PISO, CONSUMPTION.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

Rewards Offered. The governor has offered a reward of \$100 for each of the murderers of Mr. M. T. Nash in Butler county, and the county \$350 for arrest and conviction.

Looking to the South. Seven gentlemen from Kansas, representing a colony of 400 people, are prospecting in Alabama for location. They arrived at Birmingham Tuesday and will spend several days in that vicinity.

Money for T.achers. Governor Oates authorizes the announcement that he has secured in New York for the state treasury sufficient money to pay the state teachers their salaries for the past quarter and to pay off the other current expenses of the government.

Big Cargo for South America. A Mobile dispatch says: The steamer Isle of Kent, which is now loading at the Sullivan Timber company's wharf for South America, will in all probability carry the largest cargo that has ever been carried off this port. The yards of the company look like they had been swept by a cyclone since the loading of the steamship began.

Quit Without Notice. Some time during Sunday night John Burns and Andrew Mills, two negro convicts incarcerated at Coalburg stockade, made a successful break for liberty. How they got away was not learned, but this much is certain, they are now as free as birds. Both were sent up from Jefferson county, Burns for burglary and Mills for grand larceny.

Arrested on a Grave Charge. Henry Woodliff, a negro, was arrested in Birmingham Monday morning, he being wanted at Brookside for an alleged assault with intent to kill. It is charged that Woodliff shot at another negro named Rufe Armour, at Brookside on last Saturday night. Woodliff acknowledges the offense, but claims that Armour beat his (Woodliff's) wife. He says there are three warrants out against him.

National Guards Coming. Permission is hereby granted to Veteran Company, "A" Third Regiment Infantry, National Guards of Missouri, to enter and pass through the State of Alabama, armed and equipped, during the months of September and October, on their tour of the southern states.

By command of the governor. SAMUEL L. JONES, 2d Lieut. 5th U. S. Cavalry, Acting Adj. General A. S. T. **Largest Cargo of Lumber.** The British steamer Strathgale cleared from Scranton, Miss., Wednesday with 3,203,000 superficial feet of lumber in the shape of deals for Rotterdam. Barring the Great Eastern's cargo of deals out of Montreal a number of years ago, the Strathgale's is the largest cargo of lumber ever carried out of any port of the United States. She was cleared by Hunter, Tinn & Co., of Mobile, timber shippers.

Tax Valuation of Railroads. The representatives of several of the railroads in the state having asked to be heard as to the assessed value of taxation placed upon their property by the State Board of Assessment, and the Board having completed its work for the year and finally adjourned, Auditor Purfoy has notified companies interested that they will be given a hearing on August 6th at the executive office, calling their attention to the fact that the first question to be determined is whether the board, after final adjournment can legally assemble and revise its work.

Deputy Sheriff Wood Killed. Deputy Sheriff A. T. Wood was shot and killed at Brookside Tuesday night, and J. T. Baxter received a flesh wound in the right leg just above the ankle. There had been a difficulty between G. O. Harris, boss driver, and Will Jenkins, cab driver. Jenkins and his friends made threats against the officers and deputies, in consequence of which the officers went to order them to vacate, and a fight ensued, with the result stated. Albert Jenkins, George Hill and eight or ten other negroes have been arrested. Bob Smith, a negro, was found in a cabin, shot through the leg.

They Slept Soundly. Several burglaries were committed at Selma Sunday night. Some sick sneak thief entered the sleeping room of Mr. Max Singleton by cutting a few slats of the blinds, and reaching in stole his fine gold watch, some money and a few minor articles. Mr. Singleton thinks he was chloroformed. The same fellow, it appears, next went down the street to the residence of Mr. C. E. King and entered by a latticed door the bed room and took \$4 and two pistols. Next he went into the room of Mr. Wilcox and relieved him of \$12 or \$15. Then he went into the bed room of Mr. Fleg Cooke, a mile south of the depot, and relieved him of about \$10.

Lightning Starts Fire. About 12:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon during the prevalence of a thunderstorm, the lightning struck the old office building of the Mobile and Ohio railroad on the west side of Royal street, just south of Beauregard street, Mobile, and set fire to the flooring of the third floor and the ceiling of the second floor on the south side of the building. A telephone message was sent to the Salvage Corps, and they went to the scene and extinguished the flames. The lightning was carried into the building from wires. A horse standing in the street near the corner of Lipscomb street at the time was knocked off his feet and fell on the sidewalk.

Good Credit Commands Cash. At a special session held at Montgomery, Monday afternoon the council opened bids for the sale of \$30,000 worth of "baby" paving bonds. There were several bids. After considering them the council awarded the bonds to Seaman & Co., Cincinnati, who offered \$30,017 for the issue. This is the best price Montgomery's bonds have ever brought. It is 103 and over. The bonds

were authorized by the last legislature. They are 5's and run twenty years, payable annually with interest. The proceeds will be used in paving South Court street and sidewalks. Under the contract the citizens owning abutting property on that street are taxed for the payment of the bonds, which act as first lien on the property.

Sorrowful Result of a Fall. A special to the Selma Morning Times from Marion says:

Miss Lizzie Crumpton, the sweet little 11-year-old daughter of Rev. W. B. Crumpton, of Marion, died Monday at noon as the result of a peculiar and distressing accident to her on Saturday night. It seems she went into an adjoining room before retiring, without a light, and stumbled over a clothes basket and in falling struck her head on the corner of the marble slab of a bureau, which produced concussion of the brain, and convulsion after convulsion followed until her sufferings ended in death. Mr. Crumpton, and his eldest son and two eldest daughters were absent from Marion, but will be there at the funeral Tuesday.

Convict Shot at Coalburg. Monday afternoon a number of convicts in the Sloss Iron and Steel company's mines at Coalburg attempted to escape through a tunnel, led by A. Brankfield, a Jefferson county negro. Brankfield succeeded in getting out, but one of the guards, a Mr. Jones, was right behind him, and as the negro started to run, hailed him. The negro heeded not the warning and kept steadily on. Three times he was hailed and failed to stop, when the guard drew bead on him and planted a number of shot between his shoulders, which brought him to a halt. In the meantime other guards drove back the other convicts and secured the opening. Brankfield was taken to the stockade hospital and his wounds were attended to. He will recover.

Remedy for Hog Cholera. The Montgomery Advertiser's Troy correspondent says: Since the hog cholera has become so prevalent each person who has used a recipe with success wants his neighbors to have it. The one I sent out Friday is a good one, but I send you another which is handed me with high recommendations. The party says: "I raise and fatten from 300 to 500 hogs every year, and consequently have had some experience with hog cholera. I separate the well from the sick ones; give them clean healthy quarters, and feed ear-bolic acid, one teaspoonful to each bucket of this swill, milk or water. Give hogs all they will eat mixed in that way. Feed it to well hogs when they are exposed to the disease. Carbolic acid is also a great preventive. Where a herd is infected they should be doctored with carbolic acid two or three weeks. The acid will cure all the hogs that are able to eat."

Alabama's County Jails. Dr. Parke, who, as county health officer has recently made an investigation of the causes of mortality at Coalburg prison, says in his report, just published: "Attention may well be called here to the condition of many of the county jails, as evidenced by the prisoners who have been incarcerated in them. Certain of these jails have established unenviable reputations for their treatment of prisoners.

This condition of affairs will probably continue as long as sheriffs are allowed a specific amount per capita for feeding prisoners and as long as public opinion condones the practice of feeding fat meat and corn bread as a steady diet, when the money allowance permits of a changing, palatable and healthy diet. The official figures of the Illinois penitentiary show that it costs 12 cents per day per prisoner for food of varied and nutritious character, whereas the common allowance to sheriffs for feeding prisoners in this state is 30 cents per day."

The Shooting of Judge Henderson. A Selma dispatch says: The particulars of the shooting of Judge William Henderson by Mr. Clark Lyles near Catherine, in Wilcox county, last Wednesday, have been received. Henderson was probate judge of Wilcox county in reconstruction days under republican rule. Some time ago a fine brick school house for negroes was built on Henderson's place by northern Presbyterians. It proved a great nuisance to the neighborhood. A short time ago it burned to the ground. Henderson concluded the white people burned it. The grand jury a few weeks ago made a thorough investigation, but utterly failed to find evidence showing incendiarism. Judge Henderson is reported to have said after the jury adjourned that Mr. Clark Lyles burned the building.

Last Wednesday Clark and John Lyles met Henderson, who approached John Lyles and shook hands with him. Clark refused to shake with him, but asked Henderson if it was true that he had charged him with firing the school building. Henderson said yes, and Clark pulled his pistol and fired, the ball making a slight flesh wound under the arm. He was kept from firing again by his brother.

Death by a Mother's Neglect. Martha Gray, colored, living on the Kennan place, near Portland, Dallas county, looked her 3-year-old child in her cabin and went to a frolic Friday. She returned in the evening to find the cabin in ashes and the charred remains of her child in the midst of them. This is the fifth negro child to lose its life in that county since Christmas.

Wind-up of a Room Business. The property of the Cedar Bluff Land, Mining and Manufacturing company was sold at Cedar Bluff Thursday under foreclosure proceedings, and was bid in by Hon. R. T. Dorsey of Atlanta, Ga., at \$6850.

The property consists of 4000 acres of red and brown ore and coal lands and 1000 acres of town site and timber lands, and is a fine property, having cost the company in boom times over \$60,000.

Building Swift Boats. The British Admiralty has placed orders with Messrs. Thompson, shipbuilders, of Glasgow, for the construction of three torpedo destroyers, capable of maintaining a rate of speed of thirty-six land miles per hour. It is the intention that these boats shall be the fastest vessels of their kind afloat.

Hunting for Buried Gold. John Brady, the train robber, went to Marysville, Cal., with two detectives Monday to endeavor to show them where Browning, his companion, buried \$53,000 which they stole from the Wells-Fargo express company a few months ago. Brady says he does not believe the money will ever be found, as he has but a faint recollection of where it was buried, and Browning was killed while trying to commit another train robbery by Sheriff Bogard. An unsuccessful attempt was made Sunday to find the hidden treasure.

Dixie Plow Works Burned. The Starks Dixie Plow Works, in Richmond, Va., were burned Wednesday morning. The loss is about \$6000, fully covered by insurance.

PHILANTHROPISTS FIND WORK.

The unfortunate Negroes in Mexico are Fed and Cared For.

More news of the distressed negro colonists from Georgia and Alabama who deserted their Mexican Eldorado has been received at the state department in a telegram from Jesse W. Sparks, United States consul at Piedras Negras. Sparks says twenty-five negroes are quarantined at Eagle Pass by Texas authorities. They were brought across the Rio Grande by Sparks Friday night. Twenty-five are ill with small pox at Torreón, eight seriously. Local authorities at Torreón announced that they could no longer maintain the negroes, and Sparks says all the well ones, numbering 150, would arrive at Piedras Negras Monday. He intended to send rations to the sick who remained. Sparks calls attention to the praiseworthy conduct of L. M. Johnson, general manager of the Mexican Central railroad, who is feeding the negroes in Mexico at his own expense. Spark adds: "Everything is moving smoothly for the distressed colonists."

The president has also taken steps to relieve the distress of the colonists. Regarding the case as one of great emergency, involving the lives of American citizens, he has directed that the war department issue rations to them, and instructions were telegraphed the military headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., to forward immediately 1,500 rations to United States Consul Sparks at Piedras Negras. It is believed they have already reached him and are being distributed.

DEATH RATE AT COALBURG

Compared with that of Convicts in Other Prisons.

Dr. Thomas D. Parke health officer of Jefferson county, in a report on the death rate and causes of mortality at Coalburg prison, gives the following statement of prison death rates:

Missouri penitentiary, 16 per 1000 in 1894.

Ohio penitentiary, 9 per 1000 in 1893.

Ohio penitentiary, 15 per 1000 in 1894.

Western Pennsylvania penitentiary, 9 per 1000 in 1893.

Western Pennsylvania penitentiary, 9 per 1000 in 1894.

Illinois penitentiary, 26 per 1000 in 1893.

Illinois penitentiary, 27 per 1000 in 1894.

Michigan penitentiary, 11 per 1000 in 1892.

Maryland penitentiary, 27 per 1000 in 1894.

Virginia penitentiary, 15 per 1000 in 1894.

Mississippi penitentiary, 40 per 1000 in 1893.

Coalburg prison, 90 per 1000.

The officials of the Sloss company urge in extenuation of the excessive mortality among the Coalburg prisoners the number of short-term men they have to receive in order to keep up an average of 570; the odds of prisoners who commit slight offenses are sent to Coalburg, and lastly the bad condition of men on entrance as a result of incarceration in the county jails.

Result of Unskillful Driving. After a lengthy meeting Monday night the Camden, N. J., fire commissioners walked down to Sixth and Royden streets and turned in an experimental alarm from the box there. They wanted to test the promptness of the department. Companies 1 and 2 responded to the alarm at breakneck speed. The hose cart from Company No. 3 turned wildly from Broadway into Boyden street, and its momentum sent it careering completely over. Two men were buried under it. They were Assistant Chief Samuel Busine and Wilkins Bromley, the driver. A third rider, Hoseman W. B. Jones, was thrown clear and escaped serious injury. The other two men were hauled out and sent to their homes in a patrol wagon. Both are so badly injured that they may die.

A Spotter on Hard Lines. One Samuel Walker, who has been acting as a spotter for the United States marshal, at Sweetwater, Tenn., was arrested Tuesday night for whipping his wife, and fined \$11 by the recorder. In default of payment he was put to work on the rock pile with ball and chain. He broke the lock with his hammer and attempted to escape, but was captured and bound over to court for defying public property. He then arraigned for perjury committed before the United States commissioner at Madisonville, and bound over to court for \$800, in default of which he was remanded to jail, to the entire satisfaction of every person in town.

Bonded Warehouseman Sued. Suit has been brought by the United States district attorney against Chas. A. Thial, proprietor of the United States bonded warehouse of New Orleans, known as Montgomery No. 2, in the name of the United States, claiming \$211,046 for over-charges for warehousing and storage and the legal penalties. Mr. Thial is under bond as a warehouseman for \$50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The actual over-charges of which he is accused is only about \$1,500, but as the United States statutes provide for a fine of \$3,000 for each particular case of over-charges, a total bill of \$211,046 is made against him.

They In France Also Strike. Under the new French arbitration law there were fifty-one appeals by workmen last year and four by employers. The masters refused to arbitrate in twenty-four cases and the workmen in sixteen. There were 391 strikes during the year.

No Fighting nor Massacre. Definite news has been received from Jackson's Hole via Grigg, Idaho. The people of the valley were gathered at Wilson's ranch, where they were well fortified and had been re-inforced by 100 volunteers from Teton. No Indians had been seen for four days.

Declared an Extra Dividend. At a meeting of the directors of the Enterprise Cotton mill, Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, a dividend of 8 per cent was declared payable July 1895. This out of the surplus earnings of the mill and distinct from the regular dividend.

THE MID-SUMMER TRADE.

Rising Markets Cause Buying in Advance of Present Wants.

A HOPEFUL SPIRIT PREVAILS.

Signs of Mid-Summer Lassitude Appear, But Demand for Plates and Bars Exceeds Supply—Business in Cotton Goods in July Largest for Several Years.

The year's business will be much affected by the crops, and the most hopeful estimate falls below a full year crop, except for corn. Larger stocks than are immediately wanted have been taken by traders, as prices were advancing, and these tend to limit future orders. The general advance in many products also causes reluctance to purchase, and the distribution of the past half year has been in part to make up for stocks and individual supplies depleted during two years of economy. On the other hand, there has been enormous increase in the working force and considerable increase in wages paid, which enables people to buy more freely. Apprehension of monetary disturbance has been quite pushed aside. Strikes of some importance appear, but do not threaten to last long, though a strike of coal miners may for a time affect business somewhat extensively. The hopeful spirit prevailing in nearly all markets may find its warrant in spite of some shortage in crops.

All the indications show midsummer lassitude. For the first time since the rise in prices of iron products began there have been some concessions to retain business, and the efforts of new works to get orders tend to check the advance. In spite of this the general average of prices is a shade higher, bar having risen relatively more than mill iron has declined. The market for pig is quiet and on the whole remarkably strong, with the prospect of increased output. Finished products are generally strong, with more demand than can at present be met for plates and for bars.

Business in cotton goods has been the largest in July for several years, reckoning deliveries, but not large as to new orders. A further advance of 3/4 cent per yard has been made with moderate demand for some bleached and brown goods, and prices are firm for sheets and drills, while colored cottons are quiet, with occasional advances. The demand for men's woolsens has been less active, with some disappointment observable, while worsteds have sold relatively better.

The failures for twenty-five days of July have been smaller than a year ago, amounting to \$8,392,727, of which \$2,021,822 were of manufacturing and \$5,665,563 of trading concerns, while the liabilities last year were \$9,016,778, of which \$4,500,520 were of manufacturing and \$4,331,091 of trading concerns. Failures for the week have been 251 in the United States, against 230 last year, 28 in Canada, against 44 last year.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A special from Tampa, Fla., says: I. F. Dekle left town very suddenly a few days ago, and it develops that he feared arrest for bigamy. Dekle learned that a Savannah man had written there, inquiring if he was married. On learning this Dekle borrowed money and left. Mrs. Dekle following in a few days. It is stated that five years ago Dekle deserted a wife at Gadsden, Ala. He went to Mobile, Ala., where he married again. This second wife he deserted and married the woman with whom he was living here. Dekle was a clerk in a grocery store here.

The United States monitor Amphitrite sailed from Charleston, S. C., Thursday for Southport, N. C., where she will give three days' practice to the naval reserves of that state. From Southport, the Amphitrite will return south and go to Port Royal to test the new government dry dock at that place.

Bandits Being Routed. Sunday evening six men, heavily armed and well mounted, rode to a store at Parvin, Okla., and bought ammunition. The vigilantes started in pursuit and were ambushed, the outlaws fatally wounding one named Nickerson. Marshal Johnson had his horse wounded. Later fifty vigilantes came suddenly upon the six outlaws where they were preparing to camp. The bandits escaped, leaving seven horses, most of the ammunition, part of their clothing and all their provisions. Some are barefooted and one badly wounded. One bandit was captured.

Says Doolin's Dead. Sheriff Curchett of Oklahoma, states that the man who was killed at Sheridan last week, and who was identified as Dick Willett, was no other than Bill Doolin, and that he lived for four months east of Kingfisher under the name of Willett without his identity being disclosed. The man who was wounded in the hip, and claimed to be a brother of the dead man, looks very much like him and the resemblance caused the officers to think he was Doolin. The posse is still in pursuit of the remainder of the band.

Coupon No. 113 The recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little coupon with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 100 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except that the pages are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

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Vegetable Flavoring.

In the window of a great confectioner's shop on Broadway, New York city, is a statue of the Venus of Milo. It is of colossal size, like the original—in fact, but the remarkable thing about it is that it is composed entirely of chocolate. A most appetizing female this is, but she would not be really good to eat as she stands, because she lacks vanilla. Chocolate is not very good without vanilla for flavoring. There are plenty of other delicious things which would not be so at all without its aid. It enters into the manufacture of candy, pastries, ices, liqueurs, cordials, and even perfumery.

The bean is of Mexican origin, although found in almost every tropical country. It is a vine of the orchid kind, with sea-green foliage, thriving best in dense forests, where its branches climb and interlace with the trees. This is when it grows wild, but it is cultivated with profit. The plant has to be yielded in its third year and continues to bear until its thirtieth year, the beans being gathered in a green state before they have matured.

There are two ways of curing vanilla. One is to lay the beans on cloths spread upon the ground and exposed to the sun. Thus treated they attain a dark brown color at the end of two months, when they are bunched in handfuls and packed in tin boxes for exporting. The second method consists in immersing the beans in boiling water until they become white. They are then exposed for a few hours to the sun, after which they are covered with oil of the cashew nut.

There are four qualities of vanilla and these are determined by the length and size of the bean, it being found that the flavor and perfume are in direct ratio to the weight and measurement. The best and largest beans exude a sort of crystal frosting, which covers their surface. These crystals are found to be almost pure benzoic acid. When one buys chocolate, it is found of various prices. If you go to a first-rate confectioner's you will find it at 50 cents a pound, 75 cents, \$1, and even higher. However, the quality of the chocolate is about the same. The difference is in the amount of vanilla. The difference is not sufficient to be of any importance in the cost of production, but the flavor is improved proportionately and the price is put on with a due respect for the imagination of the consumer. All the same, the Venus of Milo in the candy maker's window would be flavorless indeed without the aid of this humble bean from the south. It is said that when a confectioner employs a new hand, usually a woman, he turns her loose among the candies and requests that she help herself. This her appetite becomes immediately cloyed by surfeit. If the most avid devourer of sweets were asked to consume in her lifetime a Venus of Milo containing, like the one described, 1,925 pounds of chocolate and deliciously flavored with vanilla, it is likely that she would lose off-hand and forever her appetite for all such delicacies.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Changes in Names.

Kapp, in his "History of the Germans in New York," tells a story illustrating the way names get changed in this country. A family named Feuerstein came to America in the early part of the last century, and settled in the Schoharie Valley, in New York, with other Germans. After a time they moved away from their own people and took up land among the English settlers. These latter could make nothing of the name, and after trying for some time to explain to his new neighbors how his name should be pronounced, Feuerstein gave up and called himself Flint, that being the English equivalent of the German Feuerstein (Firestone). All went well for a time, till one of the sons setting out to seek his fortune, settled in Pennsylvania, in a district entirely populated by Germans. Here his name got him into trouble. The good Germans could not understand how a man could be named Flint, and insisted it must be Flinte (musket). Well, anything for a quiet life, said Flint, and submitted to have an "X" marked on his name. You foresee the rest—how a young Flinte again strays among neighbors of English speech; how they struggle with the queer name, and how he, knowing little and caring less about his family history, but knowing the English signification of his name, translates it into Flint. Keep this in mind, the time of a future generation of this accommodated family shall by successive migrations reach the Pacific, we may expect to find them rejoicing in the name of Hovitzler. —[Boston Transcript.]

GREAT BOOK FREE. When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which he repaid him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little coupon with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 100 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except that the pages are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

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SMITH'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Richmond, Va.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses the scalp, cures itching humors, promotes a healthy growth of hair, and is the only remedy for dandruff, itching humors, and all other scalp diseases. Sold at 25c and 50c at Druggists.

Fertilizers for Fall Crops

should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York

Acute Rheumatism.

From the Knoxville Courier, Wadhwa, S. O. For several years Mrs. Mary Hunter, wife of Mr. William Hunter, of Mountain Rest, Oconee County, S. C., was a constant sufferer from rheumatism and could find no relief, even though she consulted the best doctors and tried every remedy prescribed by the most eminent physicians of the South. But she finally stumbled, as it were, on a medicine which wrought her cure in a simple, but nevertheless a most remarkable manner. Such was her experience, and for the benefit of suffering humanity she consented to an interview touching her peculiar case.

"Yes, it is true that I had chronic rheumatism of long standing,"

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

NO. 8.

FRIENDS OF SILVER.

MUST QUIT THE CORRUPT OLD PARTIES.

Tom Watson of Georgia Points Out the Criminality of Free Silver Advocates Trying to Run the Old Parties—Losing Time.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, ex-congressman of Georgia, who stood together with other Populists true and unflinching on the Omaha platform, talks to "free silver republicans" and "free silver democrats" and shows plainly the inconsistency of their remaining with their old parties. He says:

Is there anything that need be said to a free silver republican further than that his party is openly and avowedly the party of contradiction, and has burnt more money since the civil war than England itself ever destroyed. From McCulloch to John Sherman the record is one "damnable iteration" of bonds, burnt greenbacks, resumption, contraction, gold reserve, demonetization of silver, panics and ruin.

To the free silver democrat is there anything that can be said more convincing than the record of his own party—a record so recent the ink is scarcely dry on it?

Throughout the land go orators and editors preaching free-silver democracy: Bryan here and Bacon there; Walsh here and Howell there; Bland here and Voorhees yonder—what does it all amount to?

Nothing—literally nothing. It's the coldest trail that ever was barked upon; the stalest wine that was ever drunk; the shabbiest, threadbarest political coat that ever was donned.

Free silver in the democratic party is a black number, a tale that is told, a song that has been sung, a cold dish that no cook, however cunning, can warm over again.

Can Bryan make better arguments for silver than Carlisle did? Can Bacon declare more zealously for silver than Gordon did? Can Howell write more forcefully for silver than he did in 1892?

Can oratory and penmanship make the democratic party more overwhelmingly in favor of silver in 1895 than it was in 1890, 1891 and 1892?

Wasn't the party well-nigh unanimous for silver in 1892?

Can it ever be so again? Even if it could, can anybody believe that it would any more enact a free coinage law than it did in 1892?

If a democracy apparently unanimous for silver slaughtered the Sherman law, how on earth can any sane man ask the country to trust democracy again when it has so emphatically proven its profound antagonism to Jeffersonian bimetalism?

The republican party dominated by the capitalists of the east and the north offer no hope for silver—no hope to the south and west.

The people's party is the natural rallying point of the producing sections, and the friends of free silver should join us. We have been tried and we have been found true. We voted in congress as we talked on the hustings.

We were faithful to our colors amid fears, insults and temptations. We have borne defeat rather than renounce principles. We have suffered ostracism rather than betray trust. We have used the English language not to conceal our political creed but to declare it.

We have been manly enough to say what we believed, and constant enough to stand to it.

The democratic party can never unite the friends of silver—its machine and its record forbid.

The republican party can never unite the friends of silver—its machine and its record forbid.

The people's party CAN unite them. Its machine (so far it has one) and its record are in accord with its platform, and its platform neither straddles nor dodges nor turns somersaults.

Would that the friends of silver could unite with us, and inaugurate a movement which would liberate the productions from the fearful tyranny of the parasite sections—the east and the north.

Hypocrisy.

Why is it that the advocates of a gold standard decline to give the real reason which influences them to oppose free silver? If you ask a farmer why he favors bimetalism, he will tell you that it is because bimetalism is a good thing for him; if you

a laboring man why he is in favor of bimetalism he will tell you that it is because it is a good thing for him. Ask the merchant why he is in favor of bimetalism and he will count up the shrinkage in his stock as the dollar has risen in purchasing power and tell you that he is in favor of bimetalism because it will help him. But if you ask the financier why he is in favor of a gold standard, is he candid enough to say that it is because a gold standard will help him? No, he always tells you that he might rightly profit by the free coinage of silver, but he is so unselfish that he will ignore that which is best for him in order to bring the blessings of a gold standard to those who are opposed to a gold standard. Is not this hypocrisy? Does history show us that the owners of gold conduct their business without regard to their own interests? Is there anything in the business of money lending which purges away the cross of selfishness and leaves nothing but love and kindness? In one breath to advocate of a gold standard and in the next breath he will say that the creditor class will in one

age is resumed. If our financiers are really yearning for the masses of the people, is it possible that they will attempt to ruin the masses by the foreclosure of mortgages? The very fact that our opponents disguise their real purpose and seek to betray the common people with a kiss ought to be sufficient evidence that their cause is not a righteous one.—Omaha World-Herald.

What One Life Costs.

There is abundant material for the novelist in the tragic end of Charles Gorman, who was shot to death by Officer Rosenthal Monday night near the Auditorium hotel.

Gorman had seen out of work several months and was penniless. He had left a wife and child in St. Paul, and received a telegram Monday that the latter had died. He tried to borrow enough money to buy a ticket to St. Paul to see his dead baby, but failed. An attempt to pawn his revolver proved unavailing. He offered the \$18 weapon for a \$9 railroad ticket, but was refused. He spent all day Monday trying to beg, borrow, or raise the necessary money. At night, crazed by desperation, he attempted to rob a saloonkeeper, met with resistance, was pursued, and shot to death like a hunted wild animal.

And all this in a city of 2,000,000 people with wealth and affluence on every hand! Thousands would have gladly given the pittance he asked if the facts had been known, but the truth was established too late. It is a cruel world, my masters.—Chicago Dispatch.

That man was shot down as a criminal—but is there a man in America with soul so dead and mind so orthodox that he believes God will condemn the victim of man's cruelty and the criminality of laws?

Poverty causes more crime than everything else, and itself is caused principally by the unjust laws favoring special classes of respectable thieves, and turning honest laborers out to beg, steal, starve or commit suicide.

The man who fired the shot was doubtless doing his duty as an officer of the law—but, nevertheless, this man was murdered—murdered by society—and every person who neglects his duty to work and vote for honest government and equal rights to all, is in some measure guilty of this and other murders.

There may be material in this for the cold-hearted novelist, who analyzes human beings as scientists study insects, plants and rocks. But to the man who lives among human beings and has a heart instead of a thermometer in his breast, this is a tragedy that no novelist should dare to touch with his bloody dissecting knife.

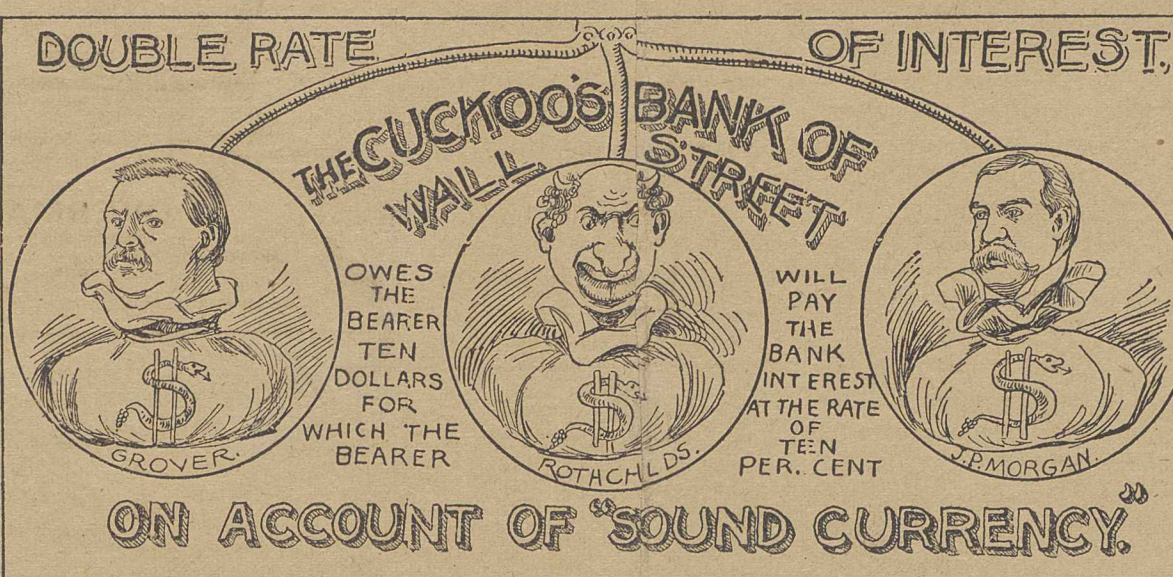
Changed Their Tune.

The gold bug newspapers, especially those in the north and east, are now pursuing a policy of suppression, having found that the silver issue could not be laughed down. When the Harvey-Horr debate opened in Chicago all of the cuckoo organs gleefully predicted that Horr would simply wipe up the earth with Harvey. In fact, it was openly boasted that there would not be a "grease spot" left of the author of "Coin's Financial School" when Horr got through with him. The gold organs printed full reports of the first day's debate, when to their horror it was discovered that the tables had been turned—Harvey had literally flayed the gold bug champion alive. Then there was a scene like unto that which happened after the famous battle of Bull Run. Those who went out to see the rebel Harvey thrashed turned tails and flew for their holes when "Coin" unlimbered his artillery. The gold bug newspapers closed up like clams. They now refuse to print the debate. Every newspaper in Chicago, with the single exception of the Inter Ocean, a free silver paper, is ignoring the contest in their news columns and trying to be little to their editorial pages. They haven't the nerve to admit that their man got the worst of it, and now they hope to hide their humiliation and chagrin by a policy of suppression. But the people cannot be fooled in any such style. There are enough other newspapers in this country to print the news. The people will read the debate and rally to the cause of honest money—the gold and silver of the constitution—and when the next election is held they will rise up in their wrath and wipe the gold standard contractors from the face of the earth.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal, July 21.

We Never Forget.

My advice to workmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourself felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait your self, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: We never forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget. If there is a division in congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say: I am sorry I did the act. And we will say: It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never. So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol and will say: I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck.—Wendell Phillips.

Very few people doubt but that the money question is the paramount issue, but it is not the sole issue.



VOLUNTARY SLAVERY.

Wage Slaves of "Free America" Who Prefer Absolute Slavery for Life. Springfield, Ill., July 5.—The community is excited by 300 miners offering to go into voluntary slavery, if guaranteed, for themselves and their families, comfortable homes, plenty of fuel and food, and serviceable clothing. They represent the best element among the miners, and are willing to serve thus without a cent of wages. They say they will sign an ironclad contract.

The miners say that this attitude will prove that the present trouble which threatens to result in a strike is not of their seeking. During the past three years they have suffered for the necessities of life, and that rather than see their families suffer for the necessities they will become serfs.—Press Dispatch.

Oh, America! and has it come to this?

That able-bodied, industrious American citizens volunteer to submit to a life of absolute slavery rather than take their chances in the field of competition, where thousands of producers must go ragged and hungry while the idlers dress in silks and feast on the cream of all creation without doing anything at all useful!

Is this the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Or is it the private property of the monopolist and the prison of the coward and the slave?

Can a "republic" stand, while the useful members have to beg for the privilege of being servants of the useless?

Will the grandsons of revolutionary fathers consent forever to remain serfs in a land where children are taught to despise freedom from their cradles?

Can slaves remain loyal to the government that permits them to become slaves?

Is manhood already so crushed in America that the example of these poor conquered miners will be followed by the many thousands of unemployed and hungry?

Will American muscle submit to the lash of wealth it has itself created?

Do you think it possible that there are not thousands of men in the same condition as these who would fight rather than submit to such a proposition?

Are you in favor of having 300 American citizens become slaves?

Do you think such conditions are just and necessary?

Would you submit without force if you were in the same position?

Do you think you are any better than these men? Do you love your family any more than they do? Does God consider you any nobler? Are you any more useful to the community than they? Would the capitalists treat you with any greater consideration under like circumstances?

Do you vote for the parties whose administration has fostered such conditions?

Do you care anything about it at all? If you don't, perhaps the sooner you get a similar dose the better.

Legion Rallying Song.

Tune—"Donnie Blue Flag."

Hurrah! Hurrah! Our camp fires glow bright o'er all the land;

Our lines are drawn, we're marching on.

In a united band.

Against wrong and oppression

We go in all our might;

And send on high our battle cry

For freedom and the right.

Chorus—Hurrah! Hurrah!

We hail the morning bright.

Hurrah! Hurrah! For the coming day

Of freedom and the right.

No rich are in our army.

A lowly band are we;

No creed we own but one alone,

And that is—Liberty.

We ask for simple justice.

For that we make our fight.

For home we stand, and native land,

And freedom and the right.—Cho.

All hail! All hail! the morning

At last begins to dawn;

Across the earth we'll rally forth,

Beneath the rising sun;

And where his beams fall on us

Will bless the glorious light.

No hand can stay the coming day

Of freedom and the right.—Cho.

—J. A. Edgerton.

Legion Circular.

Omaha, Neb., July 20.—We must have 1,000 brave, unselfish Legion scouts.

get noble men and women to save up their money and pay a dollar for a Legion certificate we cannot organize and we cannot send help to Kentucky, Iowa and Mississippi to our struggling brethren. If we can carry one of these states it would mean victory in 1896. Let us help break the solid south. Let the people do without something they need for one week and get the beautiful Legion certificate. Every dollar is sacredly used to organize. Remember we work without money and without price, and we only appeal to the people to do what we have done for over three long years. If we mean to win we must organize. If we are in earnest we will stop contributing to any but the people's cause and we can snatch victory from the red jaws of defeat. Support your papers; help your workers; hold entertainments; help convert the heathen in our own land. God will help us if every man, woman and child will do his or her whole duty. Let every one who can give time to the work send stamps for papers to organize. Let every member of any committee wake up and work, for the time is short and the people must be startled from their slumbers. PAUL VAN DERVOORT.

N. B.—All papers please copy.

WHY SILVER WON'T CIRCULATE.

The Treasurer Refused to Pay Silver When It Was Demanded.

The strongest argument against free silver is to be found in the fact that the treasury cannot possibly keep more than one-eighth of the total supply of silver dollars in circulation. They are put out at every opportunity, but they will not stay out.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The fact that the Globe-Democrat will give editorial utterance to so outrageous a falsehood as the above shows to what desperate straits the gold-bugs are put for something to arrest the "free-silver craze" that is sweeping the country. The man who wrote that knows, and everybody else knows, that silver is never paid out of the treasury if it can be avoided. In 1893, when holders of Sherman notes which were redeemable in either gold or silver demanded silver for them, Mr. Carlisle absolutely refused to pay it out, and they were forced to go out and buy silver certificates, which he could not refuse. He was in this way compelled to pay out silver dollars, but even then he did it under protest, and made a public announcement that he would have preferred to pay gold. If the government is so anxious to get the silver dollars into circulation, why didn't it pay running expenses with silver instead of selling bonds to get gold for that purpose?—Topeka State Journal (Rep.).

Supreme Court Justices Termed Prostitutes.

Boston, June 1.—H. H. Bryant of Somerville was held in \$500 to-day by the United States grand jury for sending a scurrilous postal card through the mails to the judges of the United States supreme court at Washington. The card, which was mailed on April 9, had the Boston postmark on it, and was addressed: "To the Prostitute Judges of the Supreme Bench of the United States, Washington, D. C."

On the back was written the following: "After Judas had done his dirty job he had enough manhood left to return his bribe and then forever put himself beyond human right. His example is worthy of your serious attention. Private income from land is unmixed injustice as the same spring from public effort, and is beyond the reach of private endeavor. No doubt that millionaires needed to support their lordly establishments in various parts of the world and their luxurious harems that float upon the seas. But millionaires have always been a curse to all people in all times—a deadly and far-reaching rot to the entire gamut of morals, both public and private. We illustrate one phase of that rot.

(Signed) H. H. BRYANT.

Somerville, Mass., April 9, 1895.

Bryant has very strong views on the matter of taxation, and the income tax decision at Washington is supposed to have inspired the communication to the Justices.

What a Record.

The secretary of the treasury and the administration have made a sorry financial record for the year. They are face to face with a deficit of nearly \$46,000,000 and with an increase of our interest-bearing indebtedness of \$162,325,500. Upon all common principles of reasoning this would indicate a rapid

gait toward bankruptcy. The secretary's management of our finances has pleased nobody but the Shylocks. They are in high glee. There is not another government in the world that, if confronted by such conditions, would not be excited to the point of desperation. But Mr. Carlisle and his superiors are apparently as oblivious to the prospects

as a blind man would be of a precipice that he was approaching. They are borrowing money right and left to carry on the government. Pay-day always succeeds borrowing. It comes as surely as death comes, and what the American people will think when pay-day does come and when they pause to think that the increase of indebtedness is largely owing to the fact that Mr. Carlisle refused to redeem treasury notes in silver, though having the legal authority to do it, remains to be seen. Judging him by his management of the treasury, we would not trust Secretary Carlisle with the management of our business for a month. Yet he is considered able enough to manage the national finances.—Farmers' Voice.

Debt and Payment.

One of the ablest speakers at Memphis said that the logic of the silver question is included in this principle of monetary stability: Let the money of debt be the money of payment.

And he spoke a good philosophy. Unless the money of debt is the money of payment—that is, unless the value of debt is the value of payment—somebody is injured.

The gold standard has injured the private debtor because every month and every year the money standard has been raised to a level of higher values. The taxpayer has been injured by a process which has raised the value of the money in which public securities were reckoned and paid.

Every form of enterprise has been burdened with the weight of appreciating debt values. The farm, the factory and the railroad have been asked to pay more than original contracts contemplated. No wonder all have felt, whether or not they perceived clearly, the drain on strength and vitality.

As in all movements which originate in a real grievance, unreasonable extremes are demanded by some in the free silver movement. But there is honesty, reason, truth and sound policy in the maxim that the money of debt should be the money of payment.—St. Louis Republic.

Can They Whip It?

Who is making this fight against silver and in favor of gold?

The holders of American bonds.

Who holds these bonds?

The National banks.

Who represents the National banks in this contest?

Cleveland and the Reform club of New York.

What is Cleveland's politics, and which political party predominates or controls the Reform club of New York?

Cleveland is a Democrat. The president and the chairman of the executive committee of the Reform club are Democrats and the secretary is a Republican. The membership is one-third Republican and two-thirds Democrat.

How does the Georgia Democratic leaders propose to whip the silver fight?

By voting the Democratic ticket and extending the political life of the party that murdered silver.

Bankrupt merchants, struggling professions, depressed farmers, half clad tenants and idle laborers, do you think you can whip the fight and better your condition by such a Don Quixotic warfare?

Flying flags and waving pennants never whipped a battle in the 60's. It took lead and iron, directed by brave men, into the ranks of the enemy, regardless of the uniform they wore, to achieve victory.

Rub up your thinking apparatus and apply a little common sense to your politics.—People's Party Paper.

"Anarchy."

"Why, if the people took that anarchist Wayland's advice, and took all their money out of the banks, it would break every one of them," was remarked to one of my friends (you see, I have two friends) the other day. Ah! indeed! and it would be just too awfully awful if the poor devils would refuse to furnish the sweet bankers with capital to conduct their business! Poor, helpless dears, to be thus threatened with dire distress! Just as if these people knew enough to care for their own savings, too! How the poor millions who are now on the verge of starvation would shed barrels of briny tears if those whose speculations have brought about all this misery were to feel just a little of it. How the hearts of the people must bleed at the bare prospect of a banker actually doing something useful! How bravely have these bankers come to the rescue of our 6 per cent in times past—at from 6 per cent to 36 per cent a year! How they have stood in the breach—and drawn four hundred millions a year in interest.

How nobly they served the people in accepting six hundred millions thrust upon them by changing the bonds from greenbacks to gold! How would the people get along without such "safe" places for the people's money! O rats!

—Coming Nation.

WHAT GROVER COSTS

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MILLIONS A YEAR.

Or Eighty Millions More Than It Costs Any of the Great European Armies—Would That We Could Exchange Him.

Though we fear to shock Senator Hill's delicate sensibilities, we are forced by a comparison of the budgets of great powers to the conclusion that modern standing armies are not, in dimensions at least, the economic evils, in that they are said to be.

We say "by comparison." It is only when ranged beside a Cleveland debt that the cost of a standing army, like every other human expenditure, becomes a minor evil.

It is not only that it costs a great deal less to keep a standing army on a peace footing than it does to keep a standing Cleveland, but when you have a standing army you have something pleasant to look at—a police parade all the year round, so to speak. You have a vent for the hot blood and the bad blood of the population; you have a good school for physical development for slouchy young men, and a bulwark against internal disorder. But when you have Mr. Cleveland for the same or a greater expense, you have nothing but Mr. Cleveland and his debt. They are not decorative or useful in any of the ways we have indicated in which a standing army is either decorative or useful, or both.

The statement of the comparative expense may seem exaggerated, but is rather under the mark. It cost us more last year to keep this one man than it did France to keep 564,603 men. That is her establishment. The cost of it was \$126,730,618. The cost of Mr. Cleveland was the half of \$336,000,000, or \$178,000,000.

Germany saves much more than France by keeping a standing army instead of a Cleveland. The cost of her 511,995 officers and men last year was only \$88,564,700, a little more than half the cost of our one officer and man.

Russia also has a bargain in her standing army. It is some 780,000 strong, and she kept it last year for 236,312,000 rubles, or giving the paper tokens in which the soldiers were paid the generous value of 50 cents each, \$118,156,000. This is a round \$50,000,000 less than our standing Cleveland cost us.

It would pay us, then, as a matter of course, to exchange Mr. Cleveland for a European standing army. We could keep one for from \$42,000,000 to \$38,000,000 less than it costs to keep him. To be sure, at American rates of subsistence we could not have so large an army as France, Germany or Russia. Our present establishment of 27,000 men costs us about \$35,000,000 annually. For the annual cost of Mr. Cleveland (\$168,000,000), we could keep nearly five times as large a one—say 125,000 men. Thus 98,000 idle citizens could have employment.

When we say the cost of Mr. Cleveland, we do not mean the cost of the government of the United States. The \$336,000,000 which the standing Cleveland has cost us in the last two years in addition to the cost of the government, as properly administered. Therefore, we say again that it costs us from \$42,000,000 to \$38,000,000 more annually to keep this one, neither decorative nor useful man, than it does France to keep 564,603, Germany to keep 511,995, and Russia 780,000, both decorative and useful men.—New York Press.

IT IS COMING.

All the Powers of Hell and Plutocracy Can't Stop It.

My old party brother, you think this reform movement will not succeed, don't you? Quite sure of that, eh? That's what the Tories in Washington's day said about the reform movement. That's what the slave power said. But they succeeded somewhat, didn't they? Do you think you know anything about the forces behind this movement?

Well, you don't. Not having read the ethics of the case, and not knowing what influence it has on the ideas, you are not qualified to judge. This movement under one name and another has been gathering force for thirty years.

At first there were only a few and they had no literature. If it could have been killed it would have been strangled in its infancy. But you cannot kill ideas except by substituting better ideas. The revolution is spreading as rapidly as the panic and as world-wide. Everywhere are new papers springing up, new books, new pamphlets. It appeals to men's reason. The present appeals to prejudice. Prejudice is never progressive. We want a better system for all. We are going to have it and all the powers of heaven and hades cannot prevail against it. It's coming, and every hour brings it nearer. Every failure, every discharge of willing workers adds speed to its coming.

There is a great commotion down among the masses who have been robbed, and it means something. Read up and get on the band wagon. The Prince of Peace is coming in the hearts of men.

The reign of the devil—capitalism—of a thousand years is drawing to a close. Rejoice, all ye weary and overburdened. Capitalism may control the churches, but it cannot control the principles promulgated by the Christ. It's coming, coming, coming.—Coming Nation.

Senator Brice, the millionaire oil king and railroad magnate, is managing the democratic campaign in Ohio, but it is reported that his bar'l will not be sufficient to overcome the republican majority which was made by democratic blunders.

Another Furnace in Blast.

The large blast furnace at Buena Vista, Va., which has been idle for several years, is now running night and day, turning out pig metal. Other industries are beginning to revive there.

RACE WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Italians with Feroce Cruelty, Attack the Negro Miners.

The Italians of Springfield, Ill., broke out Sunday in a war upon the negroes, with a view of massacring them or driving them from within the city limits. Thirteen negroes were seriously injured.

The Italians for months have wished to drive the negroes out of the mining belt, and on Sunday a plausible excuse for doing so presented itself. At 1 o'clock that morning an Italian was attacked on the public high way and robbed and shot four times, from the effects of which, his physician says, he cannot live. A mass meeting of the citizens was called and at 10 o'clock a mob of over 800 gathered and started out for the negro village, which is located two miles west of Springfield. They were headed by the Springfield Italian band, and to deceive the negroes into thinking the assembly a peaceable one this band rendered several national airs.

The negroes as a result remained in their homes. The Italians fell on to them like a lot of Apache Indians. The men were dragged out clubbed, trampled, upon and made the target for the shotguns, rifles and small arms the mob had brought with them. The women were insulted, slapped and two of them, while begging for mercy, were shot down and fatally injured.

Sheriff Clark of Princeton was telegraphed and arrived on the ground with posse, but came too late, as the work had long been done before he arrived. The negroes, terror-stricken, fled over the surrounding hills, and are sleeping under trees and in barns, with the exception of a few whom the farmers are sheltering. Many of the injured are expected to die. No arrests have been made as yet.

Later—Tuesday night General Altgeld dispatched Colonel Hugh Boyle, assistant adjutant-general, and George Schilling, Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, to Springfield to thoroughly investigate the situation and report to him.

AN INDIGNANT FATHER.

Slays the Paul Despoiler of His Daughter's Honor.

A special from Bainbridge says:

Tuesday in the southeastern portion of this county, W. L. Ingram shot and instantly killed John Fowell. Fowell, who was already a married man with a family, ran away with and married Ingram's daughter, claiming that he had a divorce from his wife. Ingram, who was very much enraged at the marriage, some time afterward went to Quincy and there learned that Fowell's statement about having secured a divorce was untrue. He confronted Fowell at once with this information and Fowell acknowledged to Ingram that he did not have a divorce and began abusing him in a very ugly manner, stating to him at the same time that if

Are You Sick Of Being Sick?

Then let us suggest a cure. Ten to one the trouble started with your liver. A torpid liver causes Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache and a dozen other ailments.

DR. C. C. ROSS'S
Liver
Rheumatic
and Neuralgic
CURE

It goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses that organ; makes it active again—the acid leaves you're blood and you're cured. Testimonial below:

I cured my wife of neuralgia of seven years' standing by the use of your medicine after the best doctors in Cincinnati failed.
B. W. PARKER.
432 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.
CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co., Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., 15, 1895.

Fusion means selling principal for office.

Kansas won a great victory by fusion and at the next election lost by declining again to fuse.

Both the old parties have sold out to Wall Street, and we are opposed to fusing with the money power.

When the Advocate gets ready to sell out it will advertise itself for sale, but it will never sell principle for office.

Every populist is expected to do his duty in the coming battle for a continuation of a republican form of government on the American continent.

The Populist of Texas and Georgia have stayed in the middle of the road and they are in better shape for the great battle of '96 than any other states in the Union.

Hon. S. M. Adams has been spoken of as a suitable man to head the ticket next year; no better man could be found, he is able and honest; and bold and fearless in his advocacy of reform.

Is there a farmer in all the land but what would prefer to get two dollars for what he now gets one? The gold bugs tell us that would be the effect of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Every gold standard man in the country acknowledges that the free coinage of silver will double the price of products and restore prosperity to the people, but as it would, in a measure, interfere with the robbery of the producers by the Shylock of Wall Street they call it "dishonest money."

Full of Meaning.

The failure of the Standard Wagon Company and the Davis Carriage Company, of this city, has been announced. They were very large concerns and gave employment to a great number of men and furnished a market for a vast amount of raw material. The officers made a heroic struggle to live but had finally to succumb to the inevitable. One single sentence in the president's announcement of the failure is sufficient to account for the disaster and for other business troubles yet to come. The paragraph referred to reads as follows: "The bankers dollar has in its purchasing power almost doubled in value, while the manufacturers' and enterprising business men's dollar, invested in building machinery and merchandise, is reduced nearly 50 per cent below original cost."

By referring to quotations of the value of bank stocks it will be seen that they have not been shrinking. The products of industry, the wealth created by labor, skill and enterprise, are flowing into the possession of those who do not add a single iota to the world's wealth. The bankers are very consistently in favor of doubling the purchasing power of money and currency, but what is their gain is the enterprising business man's loss. Gold monometallism is daily recording its victories.—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Striking Parallel.

In Leslie's Weekly we find an editorial on the British election in which the point is made that the overthrow of the liberals in England affords an illustration of the power of public opinion hardly less significant than that embodied in the defeat of the democrats in our last general election.

Commenting on this situation Leslie's Weekly says:

The result cannot be said to be surprising. The liberal party came into power upon distinct and positive pledge as to matters of vital public concern. So long as Mr. Gladstone was at the fore it was held to the performance of its engagements. But from the moment that the leadership was transferred to other hands the party policy became fickle and uncertain; personal rivalries and animosities, rather than regard for principle, acquired dominating force, with the result that the confidence of important constituencies was alienated, and opportunity was afforded the hostile political elements in the country at large to wage an effective agitation for a new and radical change. * * * The liberals have been defeated chiefly because of the insincerity of purpose of their leaders and their inability to measure up to the demands of official duty and responsibility. A party that, coming into power with a clear and distinct majority upon definite statements of policy, cannot hold together in support of its own principles, cannot expect and does not deserve to maintain itself in any enlightened democracy. The liberals of Great Britain have had more than one admonition on this score. They failed to give heed to the warning, and they are now paying, in this present disaster, the penalty of their folly.

Change the word "liberal" to "democrats," knock out Gladstone and substitute "United States" for "Great Britain" and the above would read like a description of the present status in this country. It is certainly a striking parallel. Like the liberals, the democratic leaders in power broke their pledges, lost the confidence of the masses of their party and suffered defeat. Their failure to keep their promises discredited them with the people and they were routed at the polls.

A party and its leaders must keep faith with the people or suffer the penalty.—Atlanta Constitution.

As To France.

There is no financial panic in France. There are more paupers in London than in all France. There are more persons out of employment in New York city and in Chicago than in the entire republic of France.

Why are these things so? Because the people of France see to it that they are heard in their law-making places, and that their government supplies the people of France with enough money to carry on the business of the country. You never see or hear of a man coming from France to this country to borrow money, such a thing was never known. In all London you cannot find or hear of a man there, from France, on a money-borrowing mission.

France has \$800,000,000 of gold money and \$700,000,000 of silver, being just about twice as much of each kind per capita as we have. France has \$1,600,000,000 of full legal tender paper money to stub around at home with, and that serves all debt-paying purposes, as the serviceable garb of the farmer and his family serves to wear while producing wealth. Also France has \$4 in gold money to the United Kingdom of Great Britain \$3, and \$7 in all to the latter's \$1.

In France there are 39,000,000 inhabitants, and in the United Kingdom 38,000,000. In France 3,266,000 are owners of land, while in the United Kingdom only 180,000 are owners of land. France has several times more gold and silver money per capita than any other great country in Europe; and her people are more prosperous, contented and better fed and clothed than those of any other great power in Europe.

England believes in a single gold standard and has practiced it ever since 1819, that year included; but France has always believed in both metals for money; and now note the difference in the number of owners of land in the two countries and the condition of their people, England having twenty-three paupers in proportion to her population to one in France.

NO COMPROMISE.

Consistency and steadfast adherence to principle is the only hope of permanent success for the people's party. We need no better illustration of the fact than is afforded by a comparison of the condition of the party today in Kansas and in Texas. In Kansas there has always been a disposition, in some counties at least, to fuse with other parties. By this means victories, so-called, have been secured by votes that did not belong to the party. These victories have been merely temporary. The same motive which has at one time induced democrats to vote the populist ticket, the motive of personal or party interest, has induced them to vote the republican ticket at another time. This will always be the case as long as this suicidal policy is pursued. Instead of relying upon a steady and healthy growth to secure ultimate permanent success we have relied in many parts of the state upon political "dickers" with other parties to secure a few offices. We would have been far stronger to-day had we polled only our legitimate party vote in 1892 even though we had failed to elect our ticket. We would have constantly increased our party strength until, when we were able to carry the state by a strictly party vote, our success would have been permanent. The opposite policy resulted in the late "redemption" by the republican party by the aid of the same democratic votes that aided in the election of our ticket two years before.

How different has been the course of Texas populists. They have steadfastly refused all alliances and compromises, and year after year, have gone down in defeat. Each succeeding election however, has shown a largely increased populist vote. The increase has been so marked of late that no power in the state can again defeat the party. It will win at the next election as surely as the sun will rise and set on election day, and when it does win it will be a clean populist victory. It will be a victory that will endure. It will not be accomplished through entangling alliances, and the Texas democracy will never be able to "redeem" the state by the aid of votes of other parties which are cast at one time with the populists and the next time with the redeemers. "The victory has been a little delayed by the Texas plan, but who will not say that it is not the better plan after all? We have little patience with the other method, and mighty little faith in the results of victories secured by it. The truth is they are not victories of principle in any sense of the word.—Kansas Chronicle.

KENTUCKY POPULISTS.

Stirring Appeal For Assistance to the Brothers of Other States.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I suppose you can readily appreciate the importance of the fight the People's Party are entering. Both the old parties in Kentucky are for the Cleveland-Sherman financial policy, while the People's party alone stands for the money of the plain people.

The democratic party is hopelessly divided, and the senior senator, Mr. Blackburn, is in open revolt against the constituted authorities of his party, and every movement made and every speech of either faction only serves to intensify the confusion and emphasize the demoralization of that party.

Here in Kentucky, beyond question, more democrats stand on our platform than on their own; and we expect to make a supreme effort to capture them. The fight is therefore on the clean-cut issue, the old parties for monometallism, bonds and bank currency, the People's party for silver, and government currency and against bonds. With us, in sympathy, are the people. A strong fight with a sharp display of strength and activity simply means a political revolution which will not be limited in its good effects to Kentucky, but will carry with it encouragement to every reformer in the union.

The People's party of Kentucky of itself is not able to put up the kind of fight that the occasion demands; but I believe with senator Butler of North Carolina, that every Populist in the union should consider this his fight, and aid in every way conceivable.

The gallant reform press, of which I am proud, as editor of the Kentucky Populist, to form a part,

can do handsome service if it will. By running a full for contributions, and by editorial comment, in each issue, and by keeping our fight before the people as much as possible, the press can bring to our aid two millions of voters, to overthrow gold-buggery and corporate misrule in Kentucky. A victory in this state, or even a phenomenal gain, means to head off the single silver movement and precipitate the tidal wave that will carry us to victory in the nation next year. Will you, my brother, lend your assistance in every conceivable way?

We shall be glad to furnish you any news of importance concerning our work here.

We should be glad, also, to receive a regular copy of your paper at headquarters until the election.

JO. A. PARKER, Louisville, Ky.
Chairman of the State com.

Notice.

I will be at the Court House on Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of August 1895 for the purpose of assessing the city tax of Columbiana, for the year 1895.

All persons living within 2 1/2 miles of the Court House are requested to attend and list their property.
C. W. OHARA,
Clerk and City T. A.

R. M. Leonard vs. In Circuit Court Shelby Co., Ala.

Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894 against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants, which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1895.
Wm. R. A. Milner,
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

State of Alabama } Probate Court
Shelby County, } July 29 1895.

Daniel McLeod, deceased Estate of This day came T. M. Jones and Ann Jones, Administrators of said estate, and filed their application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division; and upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided and for the further purpose of paying debts; upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor; It is ordered, that 9th day of September be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Judge of Probate.

Notice No. 16,287.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., July 23, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on September 5th 1895, viz: King H. Davis, Homestead entry, No. 24, 147, for the SW 1/4 of Section 26 Tp. 19 south of Range 1 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Harris G. Self, Bernard O. Phillips, David G. Sullivan, James M. Adams, all of Weldon Ala., H. PURCELL, Register.

AN ATLAS FREE.

Every school girl or boy sending two subscribers to The Semi-Weekly Advertiser will be presented with the

PEERLESS ATLAS OF THE WORLD!

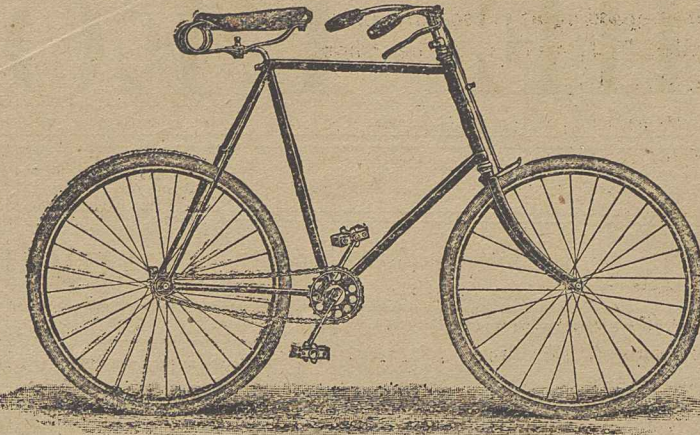
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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by which they can furnish

he People's Advocate and Constitution, both 15c per Co

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No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27.
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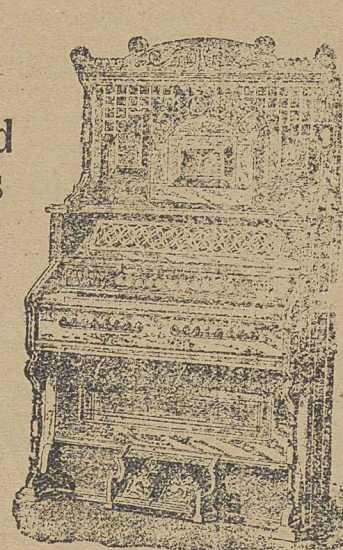
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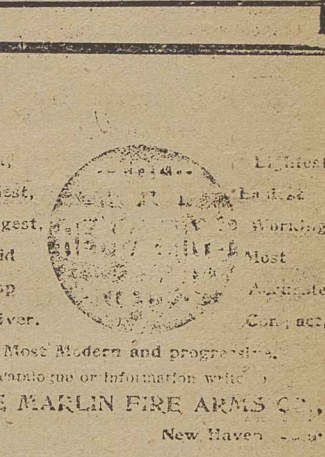
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It is a neatly-printed sixteen-page journal, and should be read by every reformer.

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SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST

—IS VIA THE—

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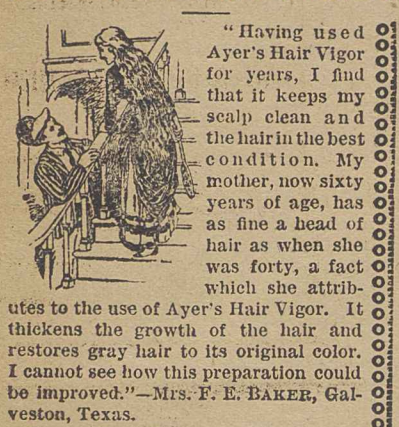
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BICYCLES

No agents. We sell from our own stock. Wholesale and retail prices. Ship for cash. Bicycles through our agency pay \$20 to \$30 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let us sell you direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

as agents sell at \$20, our own same agents sell for \$30, ours at \$20, same agents sell for \$40, ours at \$30, same agents sell for \$50, ours at \$40, same agents sell for \$60, ours at \$50, same agents sell for \$70, ours at \$60, same agents sell for \$80, ours at \$70, same agents sell for \$90, ours at \$80, same agents sell for \$100, ours at \$90, same agents sell for \$110, ours at \$100, same agents sell for \$120, ours at \$110, same agents sell for \$130, ours at \$120, same agents sell for \$140, ours at \$130, same agents sell for \$150, ours at \$140, same agents sell for \$160, ours at \$150, same agents sell for \$170, ours at \$160, same agents sell for \$180, ours at \$170, same agents sell for \$190, ours at \$180, same agents sell for \$200, ours at \$190, same agents sell for \$210, ours at \$200, same agents sell for \$220, ours at \$210, same agents sell for \$230, ours at \$220, same agents sell for \$240, ours at \$230, same agents sell for \$250, ours at 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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, AUG. 15, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

CIRCUIT COURT—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, judge.

CHANCERY COURT—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

R. M. Deshazo, was in the city a short while Monday.

Commissioner Walker, spent Monday and Tuesday in the city.

Miss Mattie Hand, of Jemison, is visiting her Aunt, Mrs. B. L. Moore.

Hon Ed Lyman, of Montevallo, was in the city Tuesday on professional business.

The Board of Equalization of Taxes met in Columbiana Monday and were in session several days.

Misses Ollie Edwards and Annie Cooper, of Childersburg are visiting their friend, Miss Essie Mason.

If you want to get cash, advertise in this Advocate, and tell the people what you have to sell.

Miss Fannie McMillan of Stockton, who has been visiting relatives in our city, returned home Tuesday.

W. C. Denson, of Pelham, was in the city several days this week. He is a member of the Equalization Board.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

Miss Pearl Norris, left for Jackson's Gap on last Tuesday accompanied by her little Brother Tommie, they will spend some time visiting relatives and friends at Jackson's Gap and Dadeville.

Your attention is called to the advertisement of Rund's, The Peoples Firm of Anniston, Ala., where you can get any-thing in his line at prices that will astonish you. Read his advertisement, it will pay you.

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts that silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Young Ladies Concert.

The young ladies will give a concert on Friday night, Aug. 16th in College Hall. We have the program before us, but space forbids us to give it in detail. It has been well selected and is full of interest and fun. Outside talent has been employed to assist in the exercises, and every one who attends will enjoy the occasion. The proceeds will be used for a benevolent cause. Admission 10 and 25cts. Doors open at 7.30 P. M.

Mr. Natanael Mortenson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock, and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph gallery.

We are always glad to see you when you call on us, and when possible, leave us one dollar for the Advocate.

Mrs. Etta McMillan and Mrs. Mayo Milner, have returned home from Shelby, where they have been for some time visiting relatives and friends.

"Harvy should quit," howls a goldbug organ. That's so—he ought not to hit a man who is down.

Quite a pleasant little breeze of excitement was enjoyed in the city, on last Sunday afternoon, when it was whispered around that Rufus Lester was married to Miss Nora Jackson and was then on his way home with his bride: and when it was further stated that this popular young couple had been married for three or four months, interest and curiosity reached a very high point. It was real amusing to hear the various comments of the young people and old ones too, as for that, for one never gets too old to take interest in a wedding.

Mr. Rufus Lester and Miss Nora Jackson were married on April 3d., last, by Hon. John S. Leeper in the parlors of the Central Hotel, and in the presence of four witnesses as is shown by the records in the office of the Judge of Probate, and the marriage certificate.

Having recently purchased a nice cottage on East College St., Mr. Lester decided to make public his marriage and bring his wife home. They are stopping at the Central Hotel for the present, but will move into their new home next week. Rufus is a young man, successful in business, and possessing many sterling qualities of character, and we predict for him a prosperous business career. Mrs. Lester was quite popular in society and deserves much credit for her attainments of mind and heart, possessing all the qualities to make "life one grand sweet song."

The Advocate extends congratulations, and wishes them a successful and happy voyage through life.

The Semi-Weekly Advertiser the best and cheapest paper in America. Send for sample copy and the next mail after you receive it will bring your order.

A Sad Accident.

Last Saturday at 5 p.m. Mr. R. R. Robertson, oldest son of M. M. Robertson, was thrown from a wagon and received injuries from which he died at 6 a.m. Sunday. Mr. Robertson left home Saturday morning in his wagon to take his Aunt, Miss Nancy Miller, to her home on Yellow Leaf. On his return in the afternoon, in passing through Robertson and Rays coal-ling, the mules, from some cause took fright and ran away, throwing him and a little child four or five years old, that he had with him from the wagon. Some ladies near the scene of the accident seeing their house supposed the driver had been thrown out, walked up the road to see. They had not gone far when they found the two, the child unhurt, but Mr. Robertson unconscious. They sent for his cousin, Mr. John Robertson who with a Physician went at once to the scene and had him removed to his home, where everything possible was done for his relief without avail. He lingered in an unconscious condition until 6 a.m. Sunday morning.

Mr. Robertson was about 37 years old, and leaves a wife and seven small children, father, mother three sisters and three brothers to mourn his loss. He was a good citizen a true friend and a devoted son and husband. He was buried at Harpersville Monday morning.

Rest in peace, Ramey, and may He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" watch guard and protect the dear ones left behind. The Advocate extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CON-CLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect May 12, 1895.

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A Queer Medical Case.

There is a queer case at Gouverneur Hospital. It is that of a man who at noon yesterday weighed about 120 pounds and for a person his size was much emaciated. At 6 o'clock last night he was so puffed up that he looked as if he weighed twice as much. It took the hospital surgeons over an hour to convince his daughters that the man was really their father. Air is the cause of this transformation. The victim of this inflation is a Paul Shonebin, a German laborer forty years old, of No 157 West Sixty-second-st. While at work yesterday afternoon on a pile of timber, it was said at the hospital, some of the boards fell upon him, breaking his ribs. One of the broken ribs penetrated his lungs letting the air out and into the tissues under the skin. This caused a general puffing out of the skin all over his body from head to heels, until he was totally unrecognizable.

At Gouverneur Hospital, where he was taken directly after the accident happened, the doctors say they have only one case like it before. The man after a few days resumed normal shape and size and got well. But Shonebin has swelled out of all proportions. His daughters were informed of the accident to their father, and went to the hospital to see him. But when the attendants pointed out the man as their parent they were in search of, they refused to believe what was told them.

"That thing our father? Do the doctors think we don't know our papa? Our father was a tall thin man," they said.

As to Shonebin's chances for recovery, the doctors say if he does not have congestion of the lungs he will recover and gradually grow smaller until he gets down to his natural size. They consider the case a most interesting one. —[New York Tribune.

Taken at Home.

McDowell's Wine of Cardui relieves the agony endured by many women month after month in modest silence. It is recommended by many physicians as the most effective remedy known for painful menstruation. The treatment can be adopted in the privacy of home, without submitting to humiliating examinations or consulting a doctor.

Mrs. W. L. Mitchell, of Pratt Mines, Ala., writes: "For the past six months I have suffered awful pains at the time of my monthly periods. A few months ago my husband got me some McDowell's Wine of Cardui. Since using that I haven't felt a pain. I can't give it all the praise it should have."

J. W. Folland, Pleasant Ridge, Miss., says: "McDowell's Wine of Cardui cured my wife after four doctors had failed."

A Premature Doctor Speaks.

He is not talking about medical ethics, quite the contrary. The scientist is eager to grasp truth in whatever field it may be found, and the fact that Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is so meritorious calls forth from him a testimonial.

"Chapley, Ga., August 4, 1894.—Dr. C. O. Tyner, Atlanta, Ga.: I think it due to you that I should say that your Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy has done more for me than all other preparations that I have tried. I think it is a valuable remedy for chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. It has cured me. I hope you may be able to cure all dyspepsias. They are legions." Dr. C. O. Tyner.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him by his firm.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is internally acting directly upon the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Tobacco Tattered and Torn.

Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin and a listless expression, holding out a tobacco-palmed hand for the charity of the passer-by. Tobacco destroys manhood and the happiness of perfect vitality. No tobacco is guaranteed to cure just such a case and it's charity to make them try. Sold everywhere guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

They Cure the Cause.

Most of the discomfort in life comes from the stomach. You'll admit that without a stomach, you'll admit that without a stomach. A great many seemingly different diseases come from the common cause—a disordered stomach. Coming from one cause, it is natural that they should all be cured by one medicine. Ripans Cures not only cure the disease—they cure the cause.

They are good for dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, constipation, dizziness and all troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels. Druggists sell them.

Sapelo, Ga.

Tettering cures the itch in its worst form. Our hands have been troubled with Camp itch, and where it was properly applied, has not failed to give relief. Brown & Davis sent by mail for 50c. in stamps. J. T. Shubertine, Savannah, Ga.

Parker's Ginger Tonic is Popular for good work. Suffering, sleepless, nervous women find nothing so soothing and restful.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHANAN, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

What a Sense of Relief it is to know that you have no cures. Hinderson's removes them, and is comforting. 15c. at druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 50 cents.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR

Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

It cures itching humors, keeps the hair from falling out, and restores the color. It is the only hair dressing that does so.

AM. N. U. No. 33, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

It cures where all else fails. Best Cough Syrup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WITHIN OUR OWN BORDERS

Events of the Times, or History as it is Made.

COMPRISING IN TERSE FORM

Information Relating to the More Important Official Acts of the Several Departments of State Government, as Well as the News of the Day.

Silver Half Dollar Counterfeit.

A cleverly executed counterfeit of a silver half dollar, date 1892, was passed on a Birmingham dummy conductor Sunday evening. It was detected by its wanting the true ring of the genuine coin.

Cut Into Several Pieces.

An unknown negro man attempted to board a fast moving Alabama Midland passenger train one mile west of Montgomery, at 9:30 Sunday morning, and missing his hold fell under the wheels and was cut into several pieces. His death was instantaneous. It is supposed that he was a tramp.

Shot and Killed a Woman.

Ivey, Samford shot and killed a woman named Harris at Oxnor Sunday. Both were colored. The trouble between them could not be learned. As soon as he had shot the woman Samford ran off in the direction of Birmingham. He was last seen a few miles below that city. The police were notified and kept a lookout for Samford, but had not caught him up to an early hour Monday morning.

State Board of Assessments.

The State Board of Assessment, consisting of the governor, auditor, secretary of state and treasurer, met in the governor's office Tuesday morning and proceeded to hear arguments as to whether the body could reconvene and reconsider acts after the adjournment sine die, which was taken some days ago. The attorneys for the various railroads in the state were present and argued in favor of the meeting. After hearing argument the Board rendered a negative decision.

Awful Results of a Drunk.

Ell Hix, a laborer, went to his home near Big Stone Gap, Va., while drunk and not finding his wife and children at home went to an adjoining cooking room and built a fire in the stove. While he slept on the floor fire caught from the stove and spread to a sleeping room occupied by Mrs. Hix and five children who were asleep. Four of the younger children were burned to a crisp before the mother awoke. Although badly burned herself she made her escape through a window and carried one of the children with her. Hix was carried from the building fatally burned.

Selma's New Cotton Mill.

Selma is rejoicing. Tuesday was the last day in which the subscription of \$100,000 to the new cotton mill could be completed. Monday the subscription stood \$90,300. A mass meeting of citizens assembled in the Academy of Music Monday night and in an hour and thirty minutes the remainder was subscribed. Three cheers were given for President Lamar and Secretary Stillwell when the announcement of the completion of the subscription was made. A number of sites have been offered. Other industries will follow. Two manufacturing enterprises are fast assuming shape. Selma is on the eve of an industrial boom.

A Little Boy Kills Another.

On Tuesday Mr. J. D. Mash and family were, by invitation, spending the evening at Mr. Calvin Bearden's near Caldwell's mill, Jefferson county. While the elders of the families were at dinner, and the children were playing in an adjoining room, Willie Bearden, a boy of 10 years, discovered a single-barrel shotgun under a bed. Stopping down he dragged it out and, not knowing that it was loaded, raising it to his shoulder, and aiming it at little 7-year-old Noah Mash, said playfully, "Now watch me kill the doctor." The gun fired, and when the horror-stricken parents rushed in, little Noah, familiarly called "Doctor," was lying on the floor, his blood and brains oozing from the hole where the cruel shot had crashed through his left temple. Willie bending over him in a speechless horror. The scene can better be imagined than described. The parents of the dead boy attach no blame to his unfortunate companion.

The State Convicts.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, State Health Officer, and Dr. Judson Davie, Physician Inspector of convicts, having, by direction of the Governor, made a thorough investigation of the causes of the high rate of mortality among the convicts at Pratt Mines and Coalburg, have submitted a lengthy report, in which they recommend that all convicts affected with tuberculosis be separated from the others convicts. They also recommend occasional disinfection of quarters and other sanitary measures. Governor Oates refers the report to the Board of Inspectors, with his hearty approval, as follows:

August 5th, 1895.

To Hon. R. H. Dawson, President Board of Inspectors:

Sir:—I most respectfully refer the foregoing very thorough report to you and direct that you lay the same before your Board for consideration and immediate action. The report is not only thorough, but learned and able and I hope that your Board will adopt its recommendations and see to it that they are enforced. Overcrowding of convicts in the mines is a violation of the contracts of hiring and should not be allowed. If necessary enlarge the hospitals at Speigars and the walls so as to take all the disabled who are at Coalburg and Pratt Mines, also on similar terms to those in the contract with the Coalburg company. And when the state convicts are known by the Board to be unable or unfit to work in the mines let them be hired out at saw-mills or at some labor which they can perform and live. This course and the adoption of the recommendations of the physicians will remedy the evil. Humanity demands such reforms and I know that your Board will promptly

discharge this duty as it has every other in the past.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. C. OATES,
Governor.

Salt the Gold Mine.

It is said that great excitement prevails at Scottsboro, Ala., over the arrest of Dr. May and a mining expert named Duncan on a charge of "salting" the gold mines on Santa creek, in Marshall county, Alabama, by which a number of citizens of Scottsboro and Chattahoochee were induced to invest a good deal of money.

Disinfection of Convict Prisons.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, the state health officer, advises the committee of health of Jefferson county that he will in a few days undertake the supervision of the thorough disinfection of the prisons at Coalburg and Pratt City. This will require from a week to ten days and is done to ascertain if the continuous and extreme fatality among the prisoners at these places cannot be to some extent at least abated.

DR. HENRY M. CALDWELL.

The Chief Pioneer of Birmingham Passes Over to Rest.

Dr. H. M. Caldwell was stricken some months ago, and his illness at that time excited grave apprehensions; but when he so far recovered, under treatment of the highest medical skill, as to appear again on the streets, hopes of his entire recovery were indulged. Several days ago, however, he was stricken with paralysis, and it became evident to his sorrowing friends that death was hovering near. At 11:45 Wednesday night, in the presence of all his family except one daughter, the end came.—Dr. Caldwell was at rest.

Biographical Sketch.

Henry Martin Caldwell was born at Greenville, this state, in 1836, and was therefore 59 years old when he died. His father was John C. Caldwell, a native of North Carolina, who moved to Alabama with his young wife, Elizabeth Beck, before the state had been long in the union. His father died in 1870 and his mother the next year.

He was educated at the schools of Greenville, receiving a good education, and at the age of 21 graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to Greenville after his graduation he began the practice of his chosen profession, meeting with splendid success.

While yet a very young man he was married to Miss Milner, a sister of Maj. W. J. Milner of this city, and as the result of this union he has two sons and two daughters, Charles H. and John M. Caldwell, and Mrs. Charles O. Locke and Mrs. Johnson, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Caldwell died the latter part of August 1894, after a short illness.

Dr. Caldwell was thoroughly imbued with the politics prevailing in his section and which matured into the formation of the Confederacy. At the beginning of the war he entered the medical department of the army and until the surrender served in the army mostly with the Thirty-third Alabama Infantry. After the surrender he returned to the practice of medicine at Greenville. Early in the 70's he removed with his family to Birmingham and in 1875 was elected president of Elyton Land company, the most potent factor in the growth and development of this city and district. He was re-elected president annually and served in that capacity until about two months ago, when he resigned on account of failing health.

He has been identified with the industrial development of Birmingham from its very foundation of the city, and has had more to do in shaping the policy of Elyton Land company and fixing the prices of real estate in this city than perhaps any other man. He was stockholder and director in a great many other enterprises that have existed here and which contributed to the prosperity of Birmingham, and was the largest individual property holder in the city. He was president and the largest stockholder in the company that built the Caldwell Hotel, a director in the Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad company, in the Birmingham Trust and Savings company, Williamson Iron company, Birmingham Iron Works, Birmingham Water Works company and various other enterprises.

Dr. Caldwell was a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and belonged to the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was strictly temperate, energetic, prudent and faithful.

He devoted the best energies of his life to the enhancement of the interests of the company of which he was president and to the upbuilding of the city.

Before a Higher Court.

William Pickler, who was awaiting trial for implication in the mint bullion shortage, was found dead in bed Wednesday morning. A clot of blood in his heart was the cause.

Pickler was a confidential employee in the Carson mint for many years. When the shortage of \$80,000 was discovered some months ago, Pickler was in Arizona. His arrest followed. He was brought back to Carson to await trial for complicity in the steal. His death will result in entanglements in the case. He was the only official against whom there is tangible evidence.

Says Doolin's Dead.

Sheriff Curchet of Oklahoma, states that the man who was killed at Sheridan last week, and who was identified as Dick Willet, was no other than Bill Doolin, and that he lived for four months east of Kingfisher under the name of Willet without his identity being disclosed. The man who was wounded in the hip, and claimed to be a brother of the dead man, looks very much like him and the resemblance caused the officers to think he was Doolin. The posse is still in pursuit of the remainder of the band.

They Wanted Sound Money.

The old soldiers of Topeka and Shawnee county, Ks., who called for their money at the office of Pension Commissioner Glick Monday had the following circular distributed among them: "Comrades, hal! You are entitled to gold in payment of your check. Demand it. Do not accept depreciated currency." The pensioners are paid by check, which are cashed at Topeka banks.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DROWNING.

Two Go Down at Brooklyn, N. Y., One at Houston, Fla., Two at Niagara, Two at Booth Bay Harbor, Me., and Four at Little Hell Gate, N. Y.—Two Miners Killed.

SOUTHERN.

The revenue cutter Morrill has captured two Spanish smugglers and taken them to Mullet Key, Fla., quarantine station. The smugglers were violating the health law.

While boating in Tampa bay, Fla., Fred Franz fell overboard and was drowned. Franz came here about a year ago from New York.

At Cedar Keys, Fla., Monday night John D. Frederick shot his wife while she was walking with another man. Mrs. Frederick's wound is not serious. Frederick claims he shot at his wife's companion. Frederick and his wife separated some time ago.

At Houston, Fla., while Mr. Joe Hogan's son, a boy about 12 years old, was riding by a pond Saturday the horse shied and threw the boy into the pond, where he was drowned.

A fight occurred at Keystone, West Va., Sunday between J. M. Stroud, a coke boss, and miner named James Owens. Another miner, named Gilbert interfered, trying to separate the combatants, when Stroud drew a revolver and fatally wounded both miners. Stroud boarded a train to escape, but was captured.

Albert and Henry O'Neal, brothers, were shot and killed at the door of Antioch church, about 15 miles from Baton Rouge, La., Saturday night, by Henry Picon and his brother Wallace. Bad feeling, said to have sprung up about a young lady, had existed between the parties for some time.

In the country, seven miles from Baton Rouge, La., Sunday afternoon, William McGraw and Gus Weaver, two young men, were riding horseback with a mutual friend. In some way an old feud came up. Both drew their guns and about seven shots were exchanged. Weaver fell dead from his horse with four bullets in him. McGraw was hit in the arm and in the side and rode away bleeding profusely. It is thought he is fatally wounded.

George Hale and Ben Brock, farmers of Princess Anne county, Va., quarreled Saturday night at a store. Hale struck Brock and knocked him down. Brock, saying he would get revenge, went off, and having procured a pistol returned and shot Hale twice, and then crushed his skull with a stool. Hale died Sunday morning at St. Vincent hospital in Norfolk.

William Newton Lane of Lexington, Ky., shot and killed James Rodenough and mortally wounded H. C. Rodenough, James's father, at Versailles, Ky., Monday evening, in the hall of the Woodford hotel of which his elder Rodenough is proprietor. The facts as reported show no justification and the coroner's jury has so found.

WESTERN.

At an early hour Tuesday morning Deputy Sheriff Alf Werner of Crittendon county, Arkansas, was shot and killed near Jones landing, on the Mississippi river, by a negro, whom he was attempting to arrest. The negro escaped, but a posse is in pursuit of him.

Sprague, the county site of Lincoln county, Wyo., and the division point and location of the Northern Pacific car shops, and having a population of 3000, was almost destroyed by fire Saturday. A high wind, amounting almost to a hurricane, was blowing at the time and the fire swept over the town with resistless fury, destroying over \$1,000,000 worth of property in two hours time.

At Cincinnati Monday afternoon fire destroyed the steamers Big Sandy and Carrollton and the Memphis line and the Louisville mail lines wharf boats and injured five people. The loss on the Sandy is \$60,000, on her cargo, \$10,000; on the Carrollton, \$40,000, and on the wharf boats, \$32,000.

EASTERN.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon off the foot of Ninety-third street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a squall, which preceded a heavy shower, struck a little yacht, capsizing it. In a moment the five occupants of the boat were foundering in the water. John Strand and Arthur Hemmingsway, drifted away with the strong current and were drowned. The three other men clung to the sloop and were rescued.

Frank Robinson, aged 30, and Richard Robinson, aged 24, brothers, both unmarried, and sons of Dr. J. H. Robinson of Southboro, Mass., were drowned Saturday afternoon in Routh Bay Harbor, Me. Frank's body was found in the harbor. The body of Dr. Robinson has not yet been recovered. It is thought their boat was capsized during a squall last evening.

John Hartman, Joseph Whiteky and Alexander Whiteky, the infant son of the latter, were drowned in Little Hellgate, N. Y., by the capsizing of his yacht Sunday evening. Mrs. Hartman and son were saved.

FOREIGN.

John Quincy Adams, a direct descendant of the famous Adams family, which furnished two presidents to the United States, was found lying dead on Quay street, Niagara Falls, Ont., near his home Wednesday evening. Mr. Adams was 59 years of age and was a devotee of the bicycle. His wheel was found standing against a tree near by, and the supposition was that he fell an attack of heart failure coming on and dismounted.

Elwood F. Butler and Timothy Sweeney, while sailing on the Niagara river Sunday afternoon, were overtaken by a squall and the boat was capsized. Both were drowned, and their bodies went over the falls.

Japanese Famine Threatened. Continuous heavy rains throughout Japan have ruined the crops. It is feared the failure of the rice harvest will cause a famine.

JUDGE HOWELL E. JACKSON.

After a Long Fight with Disease Passes Away.

Howell Edmunds Jackson, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, died at 2 p. m., Thursday at his residence at West Meade, six miles from Nashville, Tenn., aged 63 years.

Judge Jackson had been in failing health for several years, but it has been only in the last nine months that



the progress of the disease began to cause his family and friends uneasiness. Last year he went to Thomasville, Ga., where it was hoped the mild and bracing climate would restore his vigorous constitution. The trip did him little good, and after a time he was brought home. At his home, surrounded by scenes he loved so well, Judge Jackson seemed to improve steadily until he went to Washington to sit in the second hearing of the income tax case. He stood that trying trip fairly well, but after his return home appeared to lose strength rapidly.

He was afflicted with a complication of diseases which it was impossible to fight off. Nevertheless Judge Jackson did not take to his bed until eight days ago. Since that time his family and friends realized that the end was near, and his death Thursday was not unexpected.

Judge Jackson was twice married, the first time to Miss Sophia Malloy, daughter of David B. Malloy, a banker of Memphis, who died in 1873. To this union were born four children, as follows: Henry, Mary, William H. and Howell Jackson. Henry Jackson is at present soliciting freight agent of the Southern railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta; W. H. Jackson is district attorney of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at Cincinnati; Howell Jackson is manager of the Jackson cotton mills at Jackson, Tenn.

In 1876 Judge Jackson married Miss Mary E. Harding, daughter of the late General Harding. Of this union are three children: Misses Elizabeth and Louise Jackson and Harding A. Jackson.

With the exception of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and William H. Jackson, who are in Europe, the children were at the bedside when the distinguished sufferer passed away.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Two state democratic conventions were held Wednesday. In Iowa Judge W. F. Babo of Mount Pleasant, a "sound money" man, was nominated for governor, by acclamation and S. L. Bestow of Charlton, a free silver man, lieutenant-governor. The convention reaffirms the national democratic platform of 1892.

In Mississippi ex-Senator McLaurin, of Rankin county, a free silver advocate, was nominated for governor by acclamation. Lieutenant-governor, J. H. Jones of Wilkinson; secretary of state, Col. J. T. Power of Hinds; auditor, Col. W. Holder of Lafayette; treasurer, M. Q. May of Simpson. Pending the nomination for attorney-general, over which there will be a hard struggle, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday. The committee on resolutions reported, the platform (free silver) put forth by the Missouri convention and it was adopted.

The British ship, Prince Oscar, from Liverpool, Capt. H. Anderson, collided in mid-ocean on July 12 with an unknown sailing vessel. Both ships sank in less than ten minutes. Six members of the crew of the Prince Oscar and all on board the unknown vessel were lost. The survivors, seventeen in number, were rescued by the ship Dharwar, after being confined in an open boat with neither food nor water for three days. They were transferred to the British steamship Capes, from Bissau, and brought to Philadelphia Thursday night.

With scarcely a sound to warn the seventy or eighty workmen of their danger an eight story building in course of erection and nearing completion at West Broadway and Third street, New York, collapsed an hour before noon Thursday. Nine men were killed, six wounded and four are missing and supposed to be lying under the great mass of debris. Contractors Parker and Sillick were arraigned before Coroner Fitzpatrick and each held in \$5,000 bail on the charge of causing the death of John Burke, the man who was first to die as the result of injuries received.

The negro miners who had been driven off of Spring Valley, Ill., by the Italians returned early Friday morning and nearly all went to work. They were guarded by armed deputies, but everything was peaceful, and no further outbreak is feared.

An official telegram received at London, Eng., states that imperative orders have been issued from Peking to the viceroy of Fukien directing him to instantly dispatch troops to Kucheng to protect the remaining missionary buildings. He was also instructed to inquire into the origin of the outrages there and arrest the guilty persons as quickly as possible. The viceroy obeyed the order as soon as it was received and sent 1500 troops to Kucheng on once.

J. Bull After the Butchers. The British government has instructed the British naval commanders in Chinese waters to enforce if necessary Great Britain's demand looking to the protection of British subjects throughout China and the prompt punishment of all who were implicated in the massacre.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Arctic Experience.

The long series of expeditions towards a perhaps inaccessible North Pole have indirectly benefited science by the establishment of three important facts; viz.: that alcohol has no power to counteract the effect of a low temperature, that pulmonary diseases are almost unknown among the natives of the polar regions (and that consequently our word "cold" is a misnomer as a synonym of catarrh), and that perennial frosts paralyze the energies of men whose pluck seems to be stimulated by a moderately hard winter. For the last three thousand years the chronicle of our race abounds with the records of victories gained by northland nations over their neighbors, and the stars of empire have long progressed in a northwesterly rather than due westerly direction, but the vigor stimulating influence of hard frosts seems to reach its maximum in the neighborhood of the 55th parallel in Europe and considerably further south on our side of the Atlantic. In the neighborhood of the Poles the best tribes of the human race get stunted mentally and morally as well as physically—a fact strikingly proved by the present condition of the Iceland Scandinavians, the descendants of a brave and dauntless horde of Norman adventurers. Even now the northward current of our own colonists begins to recoil from the ice-fields of the Canadian border, and the "constitutional nomads" of the lower Mississippi Valley prefer to seek their homes in the limits of their own States. —[New York Voice.

Ornamental Buttons.

We are once more to have buttons for ornament as well as use. The stores of the antiquary will be ransacked by his feminine relatives for miniatures and dainty enamels. For evening dress these will be set round with pearls and diamonds, and antique gold and silver are to be worn encrusted with jewels. For the daytime they will be simpler, miniatures of Wedgewood china being the very smartest. Great care will be taken in selecting the costumes to be honored by these ornaments, for we shall have to dress "up" to our buttons, and the color of our gowns must harmonize with the ground of the miniature. I have seen a particularly beautiful set, ornamental with portraits of the heroes of different reigns, set round with pearls, which made me feel very envious, and several other sets in old paste, with which I should have been quite satisfied. —[London Letter.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work properly. It is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

NO. 10.

IN NEW ZEALAND.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ENRICHING THE PEOPLE.

A Sensible Talk from a Man Who Knows—Railroads and Telegraphs Yield All the Taxes for Improvements.

Macaulay's New Zealander is stopping at the Grand hotel in this city. He is a member of the New Zealand parliament from Wanganui, named A. D. Willis, who has been making a trip around the world. He told yesterday how the woman's suffrage, the government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, government insurance, government banking, co-operation in public works, the doing away of large land holdings, Henry George's single-tax theory, and other things only dreamt of in the rest of the world are known in the practical every-day life of that southern land. All these things, he says, have been brought about by their legislature and are far beyond the experimental state. Speaking last night at the Grand, Mr. Willis said:

"The mass of the people is the first consideration with us altogether, and everything is being done for them, from the government ownership of railroads down to loaning money on land. I have been for some months traveling in different countries in Europe and the United States, and find that everywhere a great deal of interest is taken in our government on account of the many new departures we have made and the desire to know how our new experiments, as they regard them, are coming on. But we have got far beyond the experimental stage. I have received the greatest kindness from Americans everywhere, and I am leaving the country with a very feeling toward the people, but with a decided dislike for their system of government, by which wealth is represented and not the people.

"With us, all that our government is for is the mass of the people. We are very radical. There is no conservatism about us at all. I suppose you want to know something about woman's franchise and how that is working. The last parliament was the first to be returned under the new system. The women are coming to the front at a rate that astonishes us. The most astounding thing about it all is that, while the conservative party took the greatest interest in giving the franchise to women, in the hope that it would help their dying cause, the women have come out strongly against them, and over two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives were returned by the liberals. The liberals never had so large a majority before the women were given the franchise. Even the women who were careless about getting the franchise are making full use of it. As you Americans say, it has come to stay. Generally speaking, nearly as many women voted as men. They formed their own committees and worked very hard and very systematically and are making a careful study of all political questions."

Evidently, according to Mr. Willis, there is no question about the advantage of government ownership of railroads. He said:

I have been astonished to see how blind the people of America are to their own interests in allowing railroads and telegraph lines to be taken up by monopolies. In our country we look upon railroads much as we do on wagon roads, and think it would be just as bad to hand the turnpikes over to monopolies to erect toll gates every few miles and collect tolls as to hand them over those greater highways—railroads. Railways, we believe, should be a means of assisting farmers to take their products to market even if there is no profit in running them. There are over two thousand miles of railway in New Zealand, nearly all owned by the government. Our system of managing them can not be beaten. There is no corruption and not a single abuse.

The telegraph system belongs entirely to the government.

Then we have a government system of insurance which works admirably. Through this we are abolishing all pensions. All government employees, including those connected with the railroads and telegraph system, are compelled to provide for their own insurance out of their salaries.

Our taxation is based on Henry George's theory of a single tax on land, and we also have an income tax. All legislation is so arranged that there is no taxation on improved land. Land improved and unimproved pays the same tax. Under our income tax we exempt all income under 300 pounds a year, and on incomes from 300 to 1,000 pounds the rate is six pence per pound. On incomes from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds the rate increases from six pence to a shilling, and on incomes above 2,000 pounds it remains a shilling to the pound.

Last year we adopted a system of lending money to farmers on both freehold and leasehold lands at a low rate of interest, with a 1 per cent sinking fund, which clears off the loan in thirty-three years by compound interest.

New Zealand has taken the bull by the horns in the question of preventing large holdings of land. As to this Mr. Willis said:

We have passed legislation by which we can take back lands held in large blocks. That is, a bill has been passed giving the government a right to purchase all of one man's holdings over from one to three thousand acres, depending on the quality, to be decided by arbitration. It does not follow that

much of this will be done yet for awhile until our population increases. Then we have not the money to spare.

Government land is now leased for 999 years in small portions from 100 to 500 acres. Any one who wishes to take such land pays a low rate of interest on the value of the land, and for the first two years is required to put in a small amount of work until it is in condition to settle on. Then he must live on it. But our people are not satisfied with that. What we want and what we shall probably get soon is a system of leasing in perpetuity with a revaluation from time to time.

We are trying something entirely new in the way of co-operative labor in public work. Instead of letting such work out to contractors, it is cut up into small pieces by the government engineer, who values it at fair working wages, 7 shillings a day, or about \$1.75 in your money, and contracts are given out to the men at that rate. This system has been so successful that it is being extended to all work such as painting public buildings, building stations and the like. Probably there will be no contracts let under the old system in the future.

In every way, as I have said, we look carefully to the interest of the mass of the people. Our factory girls are not allowed to work over eight hours a day, children under 14 years of age are not allowed to work in factories and until they have passed through certain grades in the schools. We compel employers in factories to give a weekly half-holiday. No shops are allowed open on Sunday, and every shop must be closed one day in the week at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The closing of the shops on Sunday was not at all on secular grounds, but simply to give employees a reasonable amount of rest.

The governor sent over by the queen has no veto power over our legislation and is really only a figure-head, for he has really very little to do with our government. We have home rule in reality.

Mr. Willis looks hopefully to the practical workings of the single tax theory as soon as it is adopted in its entirety by the government of his country.—San Francisco Examiner, May 4.

Will They Do It Again?

In 1878 there was a strong greenback sentiment in Missouri that threatened to overwhelm the Democratic party. When their state convention met it adopted the following plank in its platform:

"We regard the national banking system as being oppressive and burdensome, and demand the abolition and retirement from circulation of all national bank notes and the issue of legal tender notes in lieu thereof, and in quantities from time to time sufficient to supply the wholesome and necessary business demands of the entire country, and that all greenbacks so issued shall be used in the purchase and retirement of bonds of the United States, so that the interest bearing debt of the country may be lessened to the extent of the greenbacks thus put in circulation."

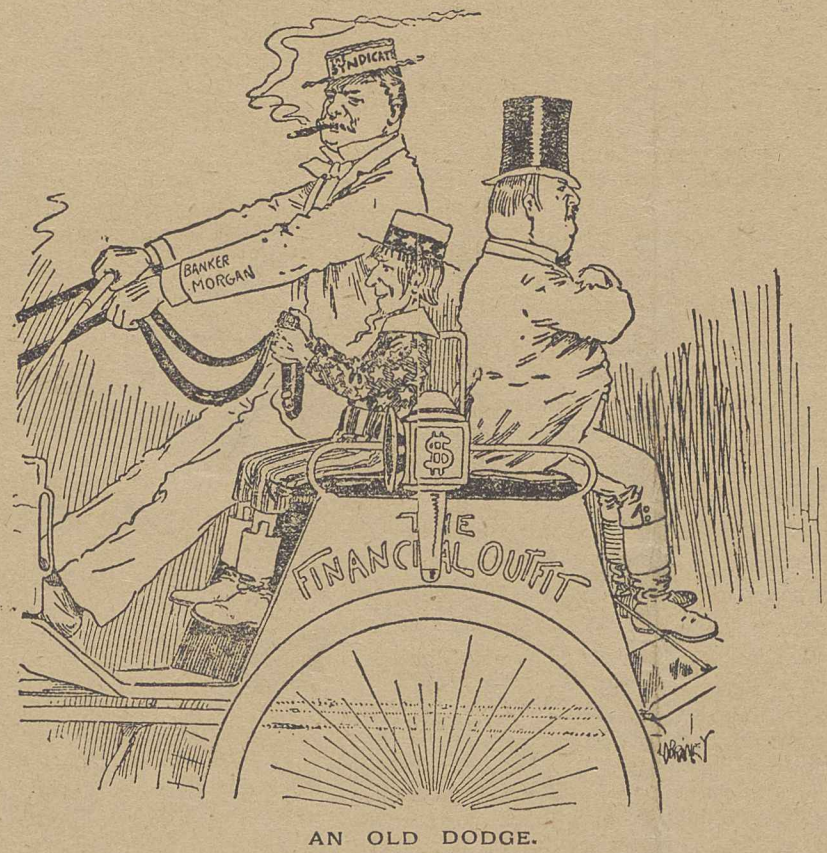
This plank corralled the boys. They all fell in and whooped for the grand old party. The greenbackers warned them that it was only a bait and meant nothing except to catch votes. These warnings were unheeded. They followed the leaders until they are now in the gold-bug camp.

And now the Democrats of Missouri are trying that same old trick. They have held a free silver convention. They have declared for free silver. But the trouble is they still remain with a gold-bug party. They are in the minority. They will have to vote for a gold-bug for president in 1896. It is the same old story of betrayal. The people must be deceived in order to save the party and give a few men office. It is a continual scramble for spoil instead of principle. The same force is being played in other states. How long will the people suffer themselves to be thus fooled for the sake of a party that frustrate their objects?

Debt Slavery.

Chattel slavery could have been legislated out of existence had it not been for the intolerance of the slave power. Not by proclaiming them free without remunerating their owners, but by purchasing them, and forever prohibiting slavery in the future. This would have been much cheaper than the war. But the Slave Power in its arrogance would not permit it. The policy was compromise. It secured the Dred Scott decision. It hung John Brown. But all these did not make it right. The party leaders refused to settle it by legislation and the people rose up and shot it to death. We have in this country today a system of debt slavery. Its burdens are greater than chattel slavery imposed upon the blacks.

The people have been trying to settle it by legislation. The creditors, the owners of labor, are arrogant—insolent. They want to extend their dominion over the people as the slave power did over the blacks. The people are willing to pay their debts, but they insist on the right to pay in the dollar of the contract. The creditors insist on payment in a dollar of greater value. They bribe the people's representatives, the executive and the courts. The income tax decision is almost a parallel to the Dred Scott decision. The court of last resort has declared for plutocratic wealth. The people have lost confidence in government and respect for law. They are approaching the temper of revolution. Debt slavery must go. If it is not legislated out of existence—that is, if the people are not given an opportunity to pay their debts in the dollar of the contract, they will shoot debt slavery to death as they destroyed chattel slavery. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, and debt slavery is no more right than was chattel slavery.



Letting the Little Fellow Think He's Driving—When He Isn't—A National Disgrace.—From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

REV. SAM JONES TALKS

GIVES HIS VIEWS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Says Old Party Lines Are Fading Out, and the Country Is Organizing on the Brains and Common Sense of the Common People.

For the past twenty years the rank and file of citizens have given very little attention to politics. Our rapidly developing country, the various commercial and agricultural interests, have commanded their attention, every man has been busy with his own affairs—watching his opportunities in the business world. We have literally turned the governmental machine over to the politicians, and for years the professional politicians and tricksters have manipulated things to suit themselves, and all they had to do was to write out their platform and write democratic or republican above it, crack the party whip, and the people fell in line. As long as the old governmental cow gave milk enough for the family nobody cared how many calves sucked, but when there was not milk enough to go in the coffee the question was raised. The people have attended to their own personal business and have turned governmental affairs over to politicians and tricksters until they have managed things their own way until the government of the United States is literally in the hands of a set of political stealers and government robbers.

The only question the average politician of to-day asks is: "What plank and what man will capture the most votes?" The vote hunter has made appropriations wherever he could capture a vote, and every fellow who got scared at the sight of a soldier or a gun during the war, or who had a bad cold or stumped his toe, has got his pension and gone to town to whittle white pine, while a few of the honest soldiers are supporting nearly a million of Uncle Sam's loafers and white pine whittlers. The question now is how to get a public pap to suck. When the democratic calves are sucking the republican calves stand around the lot and bawl. When the national election opens the gates and turns out the democratic calves every little republican calf rushes in, grabs a tit, shakes his tail and goes to sucking.

The people looking on the depleted treasury, gazing on their property reduced to one-half its value, putting their grain and stock upon the market at half price, pouring their hard-earned money into the depleted treasury of the United States, in heavy taxes, are beginning to look square in the face the question of the absolute bankruptcy of the United States unless something is done. They have waited four years on a wrangling congress, cross lifting with each other and the President, and bringing no relief. They have stuck to old party lines till hope has died within their bosom, and now almost every thoughtful citizen in the United States has got his ears backed and is prepared to kick the filling out of any fellow that cracks a party whip over him.

The old party lines are fading out and the country is organizing on the brains and common sense of the common people; organizing on a basis to secure speedy legislation on the questions that most need immediate attention. I looked upon this as the most fortunate thing that could happen to our great commonwealth. This is a republican government. We need an intelligent citizenship. To have this we must have first a free press, with brains and statesmanship at the head, not bought and bribed and dominated by a party lash, but governed by patriotism, intelligence and sense of right, instructing the people honestly and impartially on the great governmental questions of the day. The common people are beginning to think more than ever on government questions; they are beginning to doubt, investigate and examine, and the time is coming and ought quickly to come, when the masses of the people will cease to be driven into line by party lash wielded by corrupt, selfish and designing politicians.

If I should make a cartoon of the

government of the United States I would picture Uncle Sam standing with his hands thrown up saying: "Anything you want, gentlemen," to the liquor king with his gun presented on the right and the money king with his gun presented on the left. Money and whisky have got the politicians, and the politicians have got the government. My hope has always been in the people. I have never had any hope in a politician except as he feared the people and acted for the people. People are aroused from one end of this country to the other, and well they may be, and the politicians may look to hear thunder before long.

Party lines are broken; the people are thinking independently and the time has passed when a little pot politician can take a drink out of his flask and yell Jeffersonian democracy a few times and call the democrats into line, hitch them to his little wagon, crack his party whip and ride into office. This country is bigger than any political party. Political parties have died and the country has lived, and some more can die and the country will be better off by their death.

An Ancient Chestnut.

The Boston Herald says that the treasury has the same old story to tell about the "dishonest silver dollar"—it won't circulate, it keeps coming back into the treasury. If the silver dollar were one-half as dishonest as those whose business it is to malign it, it would be in the penitentiary, rather than in the treasury. Coin, whether gold or silver, does its work through its paper representations. The people would rather have silver certificates than silver coin just for the same reason that they would rather have gold certificates than gold coin. The day has long since passed when either gold or silver in the form of coin will circulate except as "change," because their paper representations are more easily handled. But why doesn't the Herald make its point all the stronger by telling how people fall over each other to get one dollar gold coins? Perhaps that would be too glaring a falsehood for the Boston Herald to tell. The fact is, that silver dollars do circulate freely, while the effort of the government to force gold dollars into circulation was so complete a failure that congress stopped their coinage by law. The people simply wouldn't have them, and they wouldn't circulate at all. Whoever sees gold coin of any kind in circulation? Where is all the gold complacently supposed to be "in circulation" by the circulation artists of the treasury department? What il-limittable nerve it requires for a gold-bug newspaper to talk about silver coin not circulating among the people, when not one man in a hundred ever gets even a glimpse of a gold coin of any denomination, and no man will have one if he can get a silver certificate, a greenback or a banknote in place of it. What gold is in circulation among the people is in the form of gold certificates, and there is precious little of that. The New York Financial Chronicle in 1888 published an editorial on this subject calling attention to the fact that not one man in twenty would either a gold coin or a gold certificate, and said this was as true of the north as it was in the south, though the treasury officials figured it out that there were something like \$300,000,000 "in circulation," just because there was that much whose whereabouts was unknown. The truth seems to be that about \$200,000,000 of this gold circulates only in the treasury reports and in the minds of treasury officials. It is not in the country, and what is here doesn't circulate and is not wanted for circulation in the form of coin.

A few days ago the Mobile Register, a non-factionalist paper, declared with charming naivete that Mr. Bryan had put the people there to great inconvenience by charging that the banks were hoarding gold; that the banks thereupon began to pay out gold to their customers who protested violently and vigorously against being forced to receive it—they didn't want gold coin if they could get silver certificates or anything else. The only reason gold coin doesn't "flow back into the treasury" is that there is so precious little to flow. It certainly doesn't flow in the channels of trade.

Why is it? Why is the plute press so quiet about the bankers' national convention held at Saratoga, N. Y., the other day? Have they caught on that bankers' opinions are mightily unpopular now?—New Charter (San Jose, Cal.) Haven't you heard the news, brother? The bankers have decided not to allow any more of their proceedings to become public. The people are catching on to the conspiracy.

There is no getting around it. The main question is now, as it has always been, whether men or money shall rule.

Bankers and usurers are the only men that ever questioned the credit of this government in time of peace.

If men won't vote for freedom they deserve what they get.

DEAR MONEY FOLLY.

DEBT INCREASED \$11,173,054 IN ONE YEAR.

And Millions of Cash in the Treasury—A System of Financiering That Would Disgrace Hottentot Barbarians Practiced by Honest Money Men.

The following is taken from the annual report of the secretary of the navy issued July 1:

The monthly statement of the public debt, shows the debt on June 30, 1895, the end of the fiscal year, to have been \$1,099,913,120, exclusive of \$579,207,563 in certificates and treasury notes in circulation, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. Nor does it include \$31,157,730 in bonds of the last issue which have not yet been delivered to London purchasers. The corresponding debt on June 30, 1894, was \$1,016,879,816, showing an increase for the year, including bonds not yet delivered in London of \$11,173,054. The cash in the treasury, however, has increased, during the year from \$117,584,436 to \$195,230,153, a gain of \$77,655,717. The true public debt, including bonds not yet delivered, less cash in the treasury, is therefore \$922,830,717, an increase for the year of \$33,517,337.

In plainer language the secretary of the treasury in order to find an excuse for the issue of additional bonds, has added

\$77,655,717 to the money lying idle in the treasury a year ago, and added \$11,655,054 to the bonded debt, and the interest-bearing burden of the people.

Or, to put it in another way, while money was scarce and all business suffering, labor idle and farmers pinched for money, the heartless scoundrels in control of the government deliberately manipulated things so as to buy up and withdraw from circulation \$77,655,717 of cash. To make it still plainer. While the body politic is suffering from lack of blood—money—these wretches deliberately tapped the body and bled it to the tune of seventy-seven millions, thus making money still scarcer and pinching the people more and more. That this was a damnable conspiracy is proved by the report which further on gives the following item of cash in the treasury July 1, 1895: Gold.....\$155,583,931 Silver.....512,338,750 Paper.....125,925,883 Distributing officers' balances.....16,903,120 Total.....\$811,061,684

In the face of these figures the people are led to believe that there is only \$195,240,153 "available" cash in the treasury. The treasury officials get this figure by deducting \$615,821,533 "demand liabilities" as they call them and designate the balance as "available."

The total debt including these "demand liabilities" (gold and silver certificates) is \$1,676,120,939.

Was there ever a business man in the world, who having a large amount of assets and owing \$1,000 kept \$811 in the drawer to pay his creditors who don't want their money?

That is precisely what the administration is doing. And by that system it makes money dear and labor cheap.

—Milwaukee Advance.

Slaves at Auction.

On June 24, 205 convicts in the Indiana state prison were auctioned off to the highest bidder, with the privilege of buying them again at the end of that time. These men were sold as slaves to contractors! This is plain, unvarnished truth. In olden times, when the rulers needed more slaves, men were arrested for alleged violation of some law and made to do service. In Indiana and nearly every state this is true to-day. If the reports in the daily press are true these men, on an average, are better than the average officers. The reports of forgery, theft and brutality by those in charge of prisoners and other public business is notorious. There is no moral reason why convicts should be made slaves of it is brutal. It will make them worse. Why should the state house and feed and guard slaves to allow some grasping contractors to make a profit? If the prison officers are not competent to employ the prisoners in a self-supporting manner they should be displaced and others who are competent employed. A man's actions are his mind; his mind is the reflex of surroundings. Make his surroundings just, kind and fraternal. Nearly every criminal could be reclaimed if their minds were cultivated in prison, but to do this the minds of the prison officials must be right. When a man is sent to prison for violating a law that is not in accord with morals, that man is not a criminal but the men who make and execute such a law are the real criminals. Most men in prison are not to blame.—Coming Nation.

Why Is It?

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Haven't you heard the news, brother? The bankers have decided not to allow any more of their proceedings to become public. The people are catching on to the conspiracy.

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WAYLAND'S CENTER SHOTS.

The One Hoss Editor Rips 'Em Up the Back.

A government flat makes three cents worth of copper into a dollar worth 100 cents, but it can't make 50 cents worth of silver into a dollar worth 100 cents!! Rats!

We do not kill and eat people now-a-days. Greed and gluttony have found out a better way. A body would not net over a hundred pounds and would not go very far. But by making that body's mind believe certain lies about "sound-money," "protection," "private property," etc., the captors can make that body produce thousands of pounds of fine meat, vegetables, and pleasures galore. It's cannibalism all the same, only the present system of wage-slavery is far more profitable. There is no moral difference. One eats his neighbor who lives by making a profit off him.

The textile workers of Rhode Island, after starving more or less for three months "striking," have returned to work at the master's wages. The masters didn't starve. They had feasts like unto Belshazzar, they balled and dined, while the workers, too foolish to listen to socialists, were outside and starving. They vote their masters' ticket, and are afraid to listen to socialism and learn how it will make them masters. Let 'em starve. Damn a starving voter who insists on voting for a system that starves him. Vote for bootlers some more, eh?

If public ownership of railroads were submitted to a vote I think it would carry three to one, even with as corrupt a government as reigns at Washington. The tactics being played by the kings is to keep it from being discussed, let alone voted on. The railroads are the armies of conquest by which a Gould, Vanderbilt, Hill or Huntington gather in the riches of the people. They are as much opposed to government ownership as would be a conquering general to the taking away of his army. But the people being robbed should take away from the general the army used to oppress them.

Confessed His Ignorance.

Prof. Jordan of Stanford University (California), has been very busy of late denouncing socialism. He is a professed disciple of Darwin, but is evidently going back on the teachings of his master, whose evolution represents humanity losing its tail in search of a soul, while Jordan's economic evolution leads to the loss of a soul in search of a tail that can never be restored.

According to the San Francisco papers, President Jordan was lately announced for a lecture in the Oakland Unitarian church on "Socialism, Altruism and Individualism," but on learning just before the lecture that Laurence Gronlund had made his way past the door-keeper, and had come prepared to review the speaker's address, in the presence of the same assembly, he prudently refrained from delivering the literary goods for which an entire audience had paid in advance, and donated an hour to personal abuse of Mr. Gronlund and other social reformers, "who are trying to get something for nothing."

When the reporter asked him why he failed to deliver the original lecture, as announced, he answered that not being a scientific student of socialism he did not care to discuss the subject with Gronlund. Yet, he was assuming to instruct the public on the very theme of which he confessed himself so ignorant that he did not dare to discuss it with a thinker and author whose works in that line are universally regarded as authority.

That Ten Per Cent "Raise."

All over the country the statement is published that wages at Pullman have been increased ten per cent and the company has received eulogistic notices from the daily press generally on this unselfish act of a corporation that only a year ago was the most extensively abused for its unbusinesslike meanness of any corporation in the United States.

The real facts appear to be that the Pullman company are deceiving the people and that the pretended raise in wages has not occurred.

The Chicago Chronicle under the caption "The Pullman Fraud" says: "Inquiry among the men who earn the wages demonstrates that there has been no 'raise.' At least, the people who draw pay have not found their checks bigger or their pay envelopes heavier. One man—a skilled workman, not a laborer—tells a Chronicle reporter that a week's work of 10½ hours a day brings him only \$13.80. Another says that in the cabinet-making department \$2.35 a day is the limit set. Pay is theoretically by the piece, so as to prevent loafing—which is just—but if a man is particularly active, industrious and efficient, he is still prevented from earning more than 22 cents an hour—which is more than unjust, it is fraudulent."

It is singular that even for three or four days the Pullman concern could humbug the press of Chicago. Nobody who has had opportunity to study the methods of that corporation could attach importance to the assertion that it had voluntarily increased the wages of its employees. Philanthropy is no part of the Pullman code of business, nor even is justice. Wages once lowered never increase. The hand of Pullman is against every man—that is, against society, and it is not extravagant to say that society is coming to raise its hand against Pullman."

The way to win is to work to win. Now is a good time to begin.

Democracy seems to be afflicted with a bad case of lost identity.

England uses 600,000 pounds of tea daily.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company is making a clean million dollars a day by its advance in the price of coal oil, while the beef trust has already made over fifty million dollars by cornering meats. Train and bank robberies are honorable compared with these gigantic hold-ups of the people by these robber trusts. Let plutocracy give the screw a few more turns; many people have not had enough yet.

Attorney General Olney is having a fine opportunity to apply the anti-trust law to the various combines and trusts now robbing the people with more daring and outrageous scoundrelism than ever characterized the James and Younger brothers, or the Dalton gang, but he and Cleveland have never been able to find any place where that law would fit except to assist the railway managers at Chicago in whipping their employees into submission in the great strike last year. As the anti-trust law bears the John Sherman brand, what else can it be expected to be than a miserable fraud?

The whole country is laughing over the hot griddle dance the gold bugs are going over the free silver movement in Illinois. As was to be expected, this Illinois "breaking out" is assuming the form of an epidemic, and despite the efforts of Wall street, Cleveland and his knooks to quarantine against it, it is spreading like a prairie fire, as the whole country has been inoculated with the free coinage disease of 16 to 1.

Here is a sample of how the "blight of Populism" is striking the country in pots: For years the associated banks of Seattle, Wash., have controlled the school board and county treasurer, and by manipulating the school fund to their own interest caused the teachers to have to discount their warrants from 1 to 10 per cent. The Populist upheaval last fall caused a change, and recently—and for the first time for a number of years, the 140 teachers of Seattle walked up to the county treasurer's office and received the face value of their warrants without any discount. This is the way Populism is "blighting" many spots around the country.

Well, old Democratic friend, what have you left to tack your party faith to? "Where are you at?" in other words. Have you a party at all, only in name? What does Democracy stand for to-day? Can you name a principle upon which it is united? What are you going to do about it? Better do a little thinking, hadn't you?

If the churches were not largely under the control of the wealthy classes led by a staff-fed clergy, who are seeking their own ease and comfort, there would be no need of the earnest appeals for the church to come to the rescue of the people in their present anomalous condition. Christ will as readily rebuke Phiseasism to-day as he did nineteen centuries ago.

The country is waiting in breathless suspense for the book that Cleveland's monkey-Eckles, is to write in answer to Coin's Financial School. Eckles serves his masters in Wall street as comptroller of the currency well—in fact he is as clay in the hands of the potter to the habits of that infamous quarter, but when he essays to teach the people monetary science he will soon find himself in deep water. There are scores of farmers and laboring men in every county in the union who know more of true monetary science than Eckles will ever learn.

It is comforting to know that at last the money question is to be met "fairly and squarely," as suggested in Mr. Cleveland's letter, but you old fellows who have been demanding this for years, and got "protection" and "tariff reform" rot instead, need not throw up your hats yet awhile. Wait until you see or hear some argument—some of the "fair" and "square" business. We are several weeks removed from Cleveland's letter, but as yet no logical arguments appear—same old rot, same old lies and stilted phrases about "sound money," "parity," etc.

It is beginning to gradually percolate through the minds of the fellows in Wall street and plutocracy generally that the great common people are doing a little thinking for themselves, and care very little about what bankers, members of boards of trade, and the wealthy classes think or say, and hence, we do not find bankers' associations, boards of trades and other commercial bodies rushing into print just now with voluminous resolutions on the silver question. They are beginning to realize that so far as the people are concerned all such is but a waste of wind.

Won't somebody try to discover a legislature that has done something besides draw its salary.

Products of Turkey.

Turkey sends out tobacco, the cereals, nuts, almonds, olives, all sorts of dried fruits, coffee, madder, opium and an enormous amount of wine, the last named article to France, to be bottled and exported. A very important trade is also carried on in fish, sponges and coral.

The Sunflower.

Investigation shows that the common sunflower exhales twelve ounces of water in twelve hours, and an oak tree, with an estimated number of 700,000 leaves, would in the same way give off something like 700 tons of water during the five months it carries its foliage.

Federal Courts and the Supreme Court
of Alabama.

A GREAT SUFFERER FROM Liver Complaint

Cured by the Use of

AYER'S PILLS

"For several years, I was a great sufferer from liver complaint, which caused severe pains under the right side, from under the right shoulder-blade, sallowness of the skin, low-splittiness, and cramp in the stomach. I am pleased to be able to state that I have been relieved of all these complaints by the use of Ayer's Pills. I find them, also, to be an elegant after-dinner pill."—Mrs. M. A. STREED, Muncy, Pa.

AYER'S PILLS
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, AUG. 29, 1895.

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One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Subscribe for the Advocate and get the news.

Ward Honeycutt, of Shelby, was in the city Tuesday.

Now is the time to pay your subscription to the Advocate.

Tillmon Reaves was in the city the fore part of the week.

T. B. Holcomb of beat 8 is a Junior in the county court this week.

Col. E. W. Booker, of Shelby Springs, was in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. Sallie Bird, and children, of Calera, are visiting her Aunt Mrs. B. L. Moore.

The free public school opens next Monday, and the attendance promises to be large.

Miss Agnes Averett, of Shelby, is visiting her friend Miss Katie Huyett this week.

Ex. Gov. R. W. Cobb of Helena, is in the city this week attending the county court.

Mr. Ollie Cost, was in the city last Monday and Tuesday, attending county court.

Thos. L. Johnson, of Highland, was in the city this week on professional business.

Mrs. C. L. Meroney and children, of Montevallo, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Ammar Strickland, who has been visiting relatives at Pelham, returned home Saturday.

J. A. Little of Pelham, spent several days in the city this week as a witness in the county court.

Miss Mattie Hand, who has been visiting relatives and friends in this city returned home Saturday.

Miss Lella Parker, left Wednesday for Jamison, to attend the Baptist Association at that place.

Mr. W. C. Thompson, and his sister Augusta, of Hoods Mill, La. are visiting their Grandfather, Mr. J. W. Thompson.

We hope our friends in attendance on the county court will call and see us while in the city, and leave with the Editor a silver dollar.

No appetite? Then do not try to force food down; but use the most scientific means for restoring tone to the stomach. How? Why, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a surprisingly short time, your appetite will come again, and come to stay.

School Question Settled.

The Columbiana free School will open its first session, Monday morning, Sept. 2nd 1895, with every prospect of a full and successful school. The following core of teachers guarantee the hearty support and endorsement of the citizens. W. B. Greek, Prin., assisted by Miss Mary Liles and Miss Lucy Smith.

See new advertisement of E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala., in another column.

Rev. B. F. Giles, of East Lake, was in the city last Tuesday, looking after the interest of Howard College.

We are always glad to see you when you call on us, and when possible, leave us one dollar for the Advocate.

Master Tom Norris, who has been visiting relatives in Dadeville and Jacksons Gap, for the past three weeks, returned home today.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock, and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph gallery.

When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

The Semi-Weekly Advertiser the best and cheapest paper in America. Send for sample copy and the next mail after you receive it will bring your order.

The school tax is being voluntarily paid by the citizens, and all those who have not been seen can add their names to the list by seeing Mr. J. R. White, and are earnestly requested to do so.

A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken in time has prevented many a fit of sickness and saved numerous lives. This proves the necessity of keeping this incomparable medicine where it can be readily reached at all hours of the day and night.

A Notice To Our White Friends.
Columbiana Ala, August 27, 1895.
Editor of Advocate.

Please allow me space in the columns of your worthy paper to say The North Ala., annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold its eighteenth annual session with St James A. M. E. church in this city, Nov. 27, 1895. Bishop A. Grant D. D. Presiding. This being a quadrennial session, we are very likely to have with us the following dignitaries: Bishop H. M. Turner D. D. LL D. Bishop of Africa, Rev. L. J. Coplin D. D. Editor A. M. E. Review, Rev. H. T. Johnson D. D. Ph. D. Editor Christian Recorder, Rev. J. H. Armstrong D. D. Financial Sec'y, W. B. Derrick D. D. Secty. of missions and silver tongued orator. A goodly number of other distinguished prelates will be here to grace our city. Our white friends with all the Pastors of the city and contiguous vicinities are cordially invited. Come and see what the sons of Ham are trying to accomplish religiously, morally, intellectually, socially and financially. Deo Volente.

Yours for success,
E. W. Williams, Sr.
Pastor A. M. E. Church Columbiana Ala.

Summer Hill Talk.

Health very good.
Local items scarce.

It is reported that there are a few cases of measles in our neighborhood.

Mr. Dan Straiton, left Sunday for Selma.

Mr. Frank Johnson called to see his best girl Sunday.

CLOD HOPPER.

E. E. FORBES SELLS

Knabe, Conover, Behr Bros., Schuber, and Kingsbury PIANOS,
CHICAGO COTTAGE
AND
Farrand and Votey Organs.

Can't you find one out of these to suit you? Write for catalogue and prices. I will sell you one and let you pay half this fall, and the balance the fall of 1896. My prices are low. I also sell Bicycles and Typewriters.

E. E. Forbes,
Anniston & Montgomery, Ala.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect May 12, 1895.

No. 76	No. 77
2:30pm Selma, Ala. at	1:00am
4:30pm Birmingham, Ala. at	3:00pm
5:20pm Gurnee, Tenn. at	4:00pm
7:15pm Birmingham, Ala. at	6:40pm
No. 78	No. 79
4:15am Meridian, Ala. at	10:30am
5:30am York, Ala. at	11:00am
6:30am Greensboro, Ala. at	12:00pm
7:40am Marion, Ala. at	1:15pm
8:40am Uniontown, Ala. at	2:15pm
9:40am Selma, Ala. at	3:15pm
No. 80	No. 81
4:15am Meridian, Ala. at	10:30am
5:30am York, Ala. at	11:00am
6:30am Greensboro, Ala. at	12:00pm
7:40am Marion, Ala. at	1:15pm
8:40am Uniontown, Ala. at	2:15pm
9:40am Selma, Ala. at	3:15pm

South Bound.	No. 32 nd No. 33 rd
Birmingham	iv 2:30pm 5:55am
Atlanta	iv 3:30pm 6:55am
Anniston	iv 4:30pm 7:55am
Birmingham	iv 5:30pm 8:55am
Jacksonville	iv 6:30pm 9:55am

Train No. 38 carries Sleepers. Birmingham to Atlanta.

Train No. 36 carries Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car Birmingham to Jacksonville.

•Daily, •Daily Except Sunday.
 •Sunday Only.

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J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Act., Washington, D. C.

C. A. BENSOTER, Assistant G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

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g full of illustrations, and show-
the thousand-and-one things
ok. You'll like that.
are Guns, Rifles, Pistols—from
the world, and some of our own
ishing Tackle, Dog Collars and
Tennis Sets, etc., etc.
an see our **LOVELL DIAMOND**
—The Finest Wheel on Earth,—
Diamond Typewriter—you ought to
There's lots of other things too.

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MASS.
AUTOMATIC PAPER FASTENER.